

PACIFIC CONGRESS  
CANNOT IGNORE  
CHINA'S INTEGRITY

Rights of China, It Is Said,  
Must Ever Intrude Themselves  
From Whatever Angle Far  
East Problem Is Approached

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Saturday).—From whatever angle the question of the Pacific conference is approached, the rights of China must ever intrude themselves. The Christian Science Monitor was informed by a high authority on Eastern affairs, and in his opinion it will be impossible to enter into any conditions, leading to a lasting peace in the Pacific, that do not at the same time settle some of the questions relating to Chinese integrity that are long overdue. This should not be taken that China wishes to arrogate to herself a position she is not justified in upholding, or that she wants to dictate terms to the other powers.

One of the first steps that might be taken toward this bid for freedom, it was stated, might well be expressed in the abrogation of some of the many enforced treaties at present cramping, if not actually stifling, the very development that is so essential to China's internal peace and external good relations.

As an instance of how China is held down by treaties, there is cited the well known 5 per cent limit of import tax she is permitted to impose, whereas other countries are free to impose such taxes as are judged necessary by the economic conditions ruling in that or other countries.

It was stated that were China allowed to increase her import duty, say to 15 per cent, that alone would give the Chinese Government an additional \$100,000,000 revenue. "One may estimate the prospects of readjusting China's national finances by the increase of the import duties," the authority continued, "when it is remembered that it took six years to obtain a revision of the basic prices on which the 5 per cent levy was established in the middle of the nineteenth century. That is to say, it took six years to obtain the consent of the other powers to raise these prices up to the level of the present day."

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China's Hopes

Maintenance of Peace in the Far East  
and Pacific Desired

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Saturday).—The ideas that have for some time been voiced and that are now taking definite shape in conferences, such as are now being held between the premiers of the British Commonwealth, by which world peace may be assured, find ready echo in the minds of all responsible Chinese statesmen.

In the course of an interview His Excellency Dr. Y. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister here, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that such conferences could accomplish much more than the mere exchange of correspondence, for, gathered at a round table conference the parties thereto would have the benefit of free, frank and thorough consultation which otherwise would not be possible of attainment.

Asked for an opinion upon the conference, proposed by President Harding, of the powers especially interested in the Pacific, including Great Britain, the United States, Japan and China, His Excellency said that the President's invitation would be sincerely welcomed in all China.

Public opinion in that country being now wide awake, the spirit inspiring such an invitation would strike a very friendly chord in the hearts of the Chinese people. Upon the outcome of the proposed conference would depend an important share of the future peace of the world, and His Excellency hoped, in view of the weighty issues involved, that the conference would succeed.

The matter of what China might propose for discussion is naturally under consideration by the Chinese Government. But he was certain that China would be animated by a sense of moderation and a spirit of cooperation. China desires to see peace maintained in the Far East and in the Pacific, and nothing would please her more than to see the proposed conference resulting in some arrangement looking to the effective maintenance of peace in the Far East and in the Pacific.

MR. TITTONI GOING TO AMERICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Sunday).—The "Tempe" states that Thomas Tittoni, president of the Senate, is leaving for New York on board the S. S. Dante Alighieri, and that he will go to Washington to hand President Harding a letter from the King of Italy.

IRISH CONFERENCE  
TO RESUME TODAY

Mr. Lloyd George to Meet Mr.  
de Valera After First Confer-  
ring With the Ulster Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Sunday).—So far no hitch has occurred in the preliminary conversations directed toward Irish peace, which will be resumed on Monday with Eamonn de Valera, after Mr. Lloyd George, who is in the country for the weekend, confers with Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier. Members of the Ulster Cabinet have arrived in London. The delegation includes E. A. Archdale, Minister of Agriculture; Lord Londonderry, Minister of Education; H. M. Pollock, Minister of Finance; J. M. Andrews, Minister of Labor; and Colonel Fitzgerald, secretary. Desmond Fitzgerald was released from the Curragh camp on Friday night and joined Mr. de Valera in London.

It is understood that the meetings between the Premier and Mr. de Valera are for the purpose of exploring the situation so that the Sinn Féin leader may determine whether any good purpose could be served by holding a joint meeting with Sir James Craig and Mr. Lloyd George himself, bearing in mind the essential of Irish unity.

LONDON, England (Saturday).—(By the Associated Press).—What is happening behind the scenes in the consultations of the Irish parties, preliminary to the renewal of the conversations between Eamonn de Valera and Mr. Lloyd George on Monday is screened by what Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, termed this morning "a rigid silence."

Sir James used this phrase in explaining to interviewers his belief that everything depended upon the way the question was handled. "The slightest indiscretion or misrepresentation," he said, "may easily cause incalculable harm. What will best aid the attainment of peace is for everyone concerned to withhold comment outside of official consultations."

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday).—Commenting upon the conference between Eamonn de Valera and the Prime Minister in London, the Irish Bulletin said today:

"If a peaceful settlement should be denied, the Irish people will resume armed resistance to foreign domination, and will endeavor to bring their fight eventually to success."

Referring to the importance of the peace arrangement between the Irish Republicans and the crown forces in Ireland, the newspaper said it proves "there is in the nation that discipline and obedience to authority which is the essence of successful self-government. The surprise expressed by English newspapers that the truce was kept arises from the inability to understand the realities of the situation which the British press consistently has displayed."

LEAGUE TO COLLECT  
DISARMAMENT DATA

Commission to Study Facts and  
Prepare Reports on Military  
and Political Situation Which  
May Be Very Valuable

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Sunday).—Contrary to the first announcement, the commission of the League of Nations, charged to study the question of disarmament in Paris, decided to begin its sitting to draw up definite plans to collate facts and figures, and generally to prepare the ground. René Viviani, who presided, tried to show how the rôle of the League differs from the object of the Washington Conference.

The problem was complex and preliminary work had to be done. A definite solution, however, could only be reached in international diplomatic conferences. The conclusions of the commission could be used by the diplomatic negotiators. In the same way the Ter Meulen plan of international credits and other suggestions of the League's financial conference at Brussels had been accepted by the Supreme Council.

"We were not surprised," he continued, "that the chief of the great American nation, so strong and generous, has taken the initiative. We are happy to associate ourselves, certain that the work which we prepare must be taken into consideration by the governments. We shall unite again in the month of September, bringing precise information in respect of the problems."

Herbert Fisher, the British delegate, considered that naval disarmament was the object of the Washington conference. Land disarmament must be prudently treated, while Russia and Germany were outside. Sub-committees were appointed, which will prepare reports on the military and political situation, collect statistics and the commission will present its results at Geneva.

FRANCE SUSPICIOUS  
OF GERMAN DESIGNS

German Military Preparations in  
Upper Silesia Cause France to  
Postpone Settling of Bounda-  
ries by the Supreme Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Sunday).—After so many contradictory statements, after so many provisional dates have been suggested, it would seem that the long postponed meeting of the Supreme Council is adjourned sine die. Aristide Briand has just replied to a note from the British Government, which set forth that it had been found impossible to obtain a unanimous report on the division of Upper Silesia and proposing a commission of experts, sitting at Paris in a few days.

After the reception of its report, the council should meet before the month of August, during which Mr. Lloyd George will be present. The French Government accepts the holding of a meeting of experts, but demands that there shall be certainty of tranquility before the final decision of the statesmen is given. The conditions in which the French propose convening the Supreme Council are, unless modified, in subsequent negotiations, equivalent to an indefinite postponement.

Reinforcements Asked  
Mr. Briand gives details of the attitude and preparations of the Germans in Upper Silesia and on the frontier, which constitute an intolerable menace to the conclusions of the Premier. The interallied commission on the spot would be altogether incompetent to deal with a possible outbreak. Many instances of attacks on French officials are given. German resistance would doubtless provoke a Polish reply, and the Allies would be drawn into what would perhaps be tantamount to war.

What is then necessary is the immediate reinforcement of the allied troops to preserve order. Before there can be deliberation, decision, or even a reunion, steps must be taken to assure respect for the Treaty and the rights of the Allies. The French Government is already strengthening its forces. At the same time representations are being made at Berlin of a most serious character respecting German troops and their arm.

A German officer, called Hay, declared that he will resort to force if German claims are not met. It is alleged by the French that the German Government has favored the recruiting of troops and their equipment with modern military weapons. The responsibility of Berlin is emphasized. It is asked that the other allied ambassadors shall support the demands of Charles Laurent, the French Ambassador. But not until satisfaction has been obtained and the allied army able to assure the application of the decisions will France agree to a conference. It thus appears probable that not until the autumn will a meeting take place.

French Attitude Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless, BERLIN, Germany (Sunday).—The Upper Silesian problem once more comes to the forefront here. In a private conversation yesterday with a prominent German, the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, solemnly declared he had left nothing undone, or would leave nothing undone "to reach a solution of that problem in the interests alike of justice, Germany and Upper Silesia."

Yesterday's French note of protest against the Upper Silesian self-protection force created a disagreeable impression. The "Berliner Tageblatt" contrasts in this matter British fairness with French favoritism for Polish pretensions.

AMERICANS STUDY  
GERMAN CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless, BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—The arrivals and doings here of the representatives of the various American Chambers of Commerce continue to excite great interest. In the discussions between them and leading German bankers yesterday, the latter emphasized the absolute necessity, if German industry is to regain a normal footing, of Upper Silesia being allotted to Germany.

The "Lokal Anzeiger," a reactionary organ, which recently sharply criticized the proposed terms of the German-American peace treaty, today warns the German public not to attach excessive importance to the friendly assurances of the Chamber of Commerce.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE  
STARTS WORLD TOUR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Sunday).—Viscount Northcliffe sailed from Southampton yesterday on S. S. Aquitania for a world tour. An independent inquiry into the great problems of the Pacific and the Far East will form the chief aim of his work while away.

NEWS SUMMARY

Friends of the bill providing regulation of the use of beer for medical purposes, now pending in the Senate will oppose the proposed vacation of the Senate, to begin on Friday next, unless the measure is passed. Members of the so-called farm bloc are insisting upon the fulfillment of pledges made to the farmers.

A rush for houses is expected in Washington, when the disarmament convention convenes there, and conditions like those in Paris during the Peace Conference. Large delegations from the various countries are looked for, and an influx of visitors is expected.

The Fordney tariff bill, in which the United States House of Representatives on Saturday placed a three-year embargo on importation of chemical dyes, faces sharp opposition in the Senate, where it is scheduled to come up today.

The President of the Philippine Senate, in a speech delivered just before leaving for America, said some suspicion had attached to the coming of the American mission to the Archipelago, which he did not share. The Filipinos desired independence, he said, and the promise conveyed in the Jones law, he considered would eventually be fulfilled.

George Brokaw Compton, organizer and first chairman of the American Legion in New York, in a public statement opposes the granting of a blanket bonus to veterans of the recent war. He points out, however, the need of special provision being made for those who have become disabled or impoverished in or as a result of service.

The majority report of the Senate Committee investigating the charges against Rear Admiral Sims, sustains the criticism of Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy. A minority report, signed by Democratic members of the committee, takes a contrary view.

A bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Albert Johnson of the state of Washington, proposes the establishment of a selective system of immigration. By it vice-consular officers in foreign countries would be authorized to determine the question of admissibility either affirmatively or negatively, before the alien took passage for America.

The rights of China, according to a high authority on eastern affairs, must intrude themselves, from whatever angle the question of the Pacific conference is approached. One of the first steps that might be taken toward a bid for freedom on the part of China, it was stated, might well be expressed in the abrogation of some of the many enforced treaties at present cramping her national development. Were China allowed to increase her limit of import tax from 5 per cent, as provided by treaty, to 15 per cent, that alone would yield the government an additional \$100,000,000 revenue. The conference between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and China is welcomed as a step in the right direction.

In British parliamentary circles the outlook on the Irish situation is regarded as extremely hopeful. The resignation of Dr. Addison as Minister Without Portfolio came as a distinct surprise, the more so in view of the accompanying attack which he directed at the Premier. Mr. Churchill's remarks to the House of Commons marked the resumption of the debate on the Colonial Office vote, which had been postponed.

No obstacle has presented itself thus far in the preliminary conversations directed toward the Irish peace, which will be resumed today with Mr. de Valera, after Mr. Lloyd George has conferred with Sir James Craig. The members of the Ulster Cabinet have arrived in London, as has Desmond Fitzgerald, who was released from the Curragh Camp. It is understood that the meetings between the Premier and Mr. de Valera are for the purpose of exploring the situation, so that the Sinn Féin leader may determine to what extent the cause of Irish unity would benefit in a joint meeting with Sir James Craig, Mr. Lloyd George and himself.

Contrary to previous announcement, the Commission of the League of Nations, charged to study the question of disarmament in Paris, decided to begin its sittings to draw up definite plans and to prepare the ground. René Viviani, presiding, tried to show how the rôle of the League differs from the object of the Washington conference. Land disarmament, it was decided, must be prudently treated whilst Russia and Germany were outside of the League.

The activities of the various American Chambers of Commerce continue to excite great interest in Berlin. In discussions between them and leading German bankers, the latter emphasized the necessity, if German industry is to recover, of Germany being allotted possession of Upper Silesia.

LEGION ORGANIZER  
OPPOSES BONUS

First Chairman of Veterans in  
New York State Declares For-  
mer Service Men Neither De-  
sire Nor Seek Public Gratitudes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York.—"The proposed bonus legislation is wrong in principle, and will be mischievous in practice," said George Brokaw Compton, organizer and first chairman of the American Legion in New York, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, quoting from his letter to James W. Wadsworth, Senator from New York, in opposition to the so-called "adjusted compensation" measure now before the Senate. "I think, however, that it would be better to defeat this proposal decisively now, rather than to defer it by recommendation, as recommended by President Harding."

"The President has described this legislation as a 'menacing effort to expend billions in gratuities.' If such legislation is enacted now, it will be no less a menace in the future. To defeat it would be a signal public service to this and succeeding generations. This bonus is neither just nor necessary. It is repugnant to the fundamentals of patriotism. It tends to degrade a noble public service into a sordid adventure. Service pensions, granted merely by virtue of enrollment in the military service and not because of disability incurred therein, are mere gratuities to able-bodied, healthy young men. Those who collect such gratuities now, with subsequent doles, will also demand pensions for themselves and pensions for their widows and children beside. To yield to the demand for one such pension payment is dangerous. The precedent, once established, will have no end. Pensions and still more pensions will be piled upon blanket bonuses."

"Once acknowledged the principle that a performance of the duty of a citizen gives to a special class the right to tax all other classes for its own benefit, and he is indeed an optimist who can view the future without misgivings. The appetite for pensions grows by what it feeds on. That has been the experience in Canada. Those who had served in the Canadian Army received bonuses in substantial sums, especially those who had served for three or four years. Yet a few months later they were demanding an additional bonus of \$1500 or \$2000 per man. What has been the result?"

Canadian Veteran's View

Speaking in Detroit in September, 1920, the Dominion organizer of the Grand Army of United Veterans of Canada said:

"It is time for veterans to organize an association so powerful that its members can elect to office men who will be in sympathy with the soldiers' cause. Canada can never repay her soldiers for what they did in the great war; but she can give them their rights and help to put the returned soldier on an equal footing with those who stayed at home and became rich out of the war. You may not know that in Canada returned soldiers are taking of their overseas' lutions when they apply for positions. Their badge seems to be a detriment."

"That argument has a familiar sound. Why is the badge a detriment? Because the veterans, in their blind selfishness, have forgotten that they are Canadians first and ex-service men afterward. They admit it will be impossible to adjust their compensation. One gratuity failed to satisfy them. Their demands became so unreasonable that instead of gaining money they have lost both sympathy and respect. To a pliable, extent they have robbed their descendants of a fine heritage of patriotic gratitude. Will American veterans profit from the Canadian experience?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid at Boston, Mass.: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.10. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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SIMS CRITICISMS  
OF NAVAL POLICY  
ARE SUSTAINED

Senate Committee, in Majority  
Report, Upholds Rear Ad-  
miral's Attack on the Former  
Secretary of the Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"Read Admiral William Sowden Sims of the United States Navy was definitely placed among the heroic figures of the world war last night and received encomiums usually bestowed on national heroes at the hands of the Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Senate."

Less than three weeks from the date on which Admiral Sims was publicly reprimanded at the hands of Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, the subcommittee of the Naval Affairs Committee, which investigated the Sims-Daniels controversy over the conduct of naval operations during the war, made public its report fully sustaining the criticisms launched at Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, by Admiral Sims, and recommending legislation to carry out reorganization of the department along the lines advocated by the Rear Admiral.

Admiral Sustained  
The report of the lengthy inquiry of 1920 was filed with the secretary of the Senate on Saturday and released for publication this morning. It was accompanied by a minority report signed by Democratic members, who took issue with the findings of the Republican majority and sustained the former Secretary of the Navy.

Most of the 74 findings in the majority report constitute a defense of Admiral Sims. Not only were criticisms of the Navy Department and the conduct of naval operations sustained, but his action in writing a letter of criticism of the Secretary of the Navy and making this letter public, was defended and lauded as a courageous act of public service calculated to advance the welfare of the navy and of the country.

Conclusions Definite

The majority report was signed by Frederick Hale, Senator from Maine; L. H. Ball, Senator from Delaware, and Henry W. Keyes, Senator from New Hampshire, all Republicans. Here are some of the more important conclusions of the report:

"We find that Rear Admiral Sims was not only within his rights in writing as he did to the Secretary of the Navy on January 7, 1920, concerning certain naval lessons of the war, but we find also that as Rear Admiral Sims was in a very responsible position during the war and knew that important lessons could be learned through his observations, it was his duty to write as he did, making a frank and confidential criticism to the Secretary of the Navy. We find that his intention in writing the aforesaid letter was to bring about a betterment of conditions in the navy through calling attention to the mistakes that had been made by the Navy Department during the early months of the war. We find further that Rear Admiral Sims acted with entire propriety in reading his letter of January 7, 1920, to the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs when he was requested so to do by the chairman of the subcommittee."

Orders Disregarded

"We find that on the very day war broke out in Europe, August 1, 1914, the General Board wrote to Secretary Daniels urging him to prepare the navy for war; that nothing was done to follow out the recommendations contained in this letter until in April, 1915."

"Further, that no especial attempt was made to pass the construction for anti-submarine warfare, of the anti-submarine vessels which were included in the 1916 program; that Secretary Daniels also vetoed the urgent request of the General Board for an increase of the personnel of the navy of 19,600 men in 1915, which veto was at the root of the inadequate manning of our fleet at the time of our entry into the war; that between February 2, 1917, and the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and April 6, when we went to war, Secretary Daniels caused to be put into condition five more battleships and four more cruisers, although of all our 67 destroyers not one was ready to sail instantly for the war zone. Had the efforts of the Navy Department been properly directed, we might have entered the war with more than 50 destroyers in condition for instant service overseas."

"Although Secretary Daniels maintained when the United States entered the war that the navy was ready from 'stem to stern,' the conclusions from figures made up by the Navy Department itself show that not more than one-third of the vessels of the fleet were in full material condition for war service on April 6, 1917, and that then it took from two to six months to put the balance of the fleet in such condition. These same statistics show that little more than one-tenth of the vessels of the fleet were fully manned when the United States entered the war, and it was not until nine months later that all of the remaining nine-tenths of the fleet could be fully manned, even with a

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## GREAT NATURE

Up along the hostile mountains,  
where the hair-poised snow-  
slide shivers—  
Down and through the big fat  
marshes that the virgin orb  
dresses;  
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-  
terings of imagined rivers  
And beyond the nameless timber  
saw limitless plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

## London's Forest

London's Forest, as one author not inappropriately has designated Epping Forest, stretches from Wanstead Flats to Epping Town, a distance of about thirteen miles in an almost unbroken tract of what is mainly primeval woodland. Today the forest does not cover 8000 acres, but the vast Forest of Waltham, by which name it was known in ancient times, was ten times this size. In those days it was a royal forest, which is defined as "a territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide there in the safe protection of the King, for his delight and pleasure."

The oppressive forest laws were vigorously enforced. No fences were permitted to be high enough to exclude a doe with her fawn; no deer might be driven from the growing crops; no fresh buildings might be erected "because of the increase of men and dogs and other things which might frighten the deer from their food."

Since those days the noble forest has passed through many vicissitudes. In the reign of Charles I its existence was threatened, as the Stuart King, in need of money, endeavored, largely without success, to secure the conversion of the forest into a deer park. The Commonwealth proved even a greater menace, for, in 1654, Cromwell appointed commissioners to consider how the Crown estates might best be improved or disposed of. Fortunately, their recommendations, which would have ruined Epping Forest, were not acted upon. And the forest courts were reestablished on the restoration of the monarchy.

By 1793 the forest had been reduced to 9000 acres, and about this period the office of woods and forests attempted to carry through a disastrous scheme, which, however, did not pass the House of Lords.

In 1871, when the Corporation of the City of London commenced its historic suit to save the woodland for the people, the area had dwindled, by reason of encroachments of various kinds, to 3000 acres. At the close of the litigation in 1883 the corporation had expended £293,352 in preserving what is now known as Epping Forest, which according to the act is to remain forever "as an open space for recreation and enjoyment."

Probably Epping Forest with its many charms is most truly appreciated by the student of nature, for in spite of its proximity to the metropolis, the woodland still retains many of its natural features, not the least of which are its herds of fallow deer which have roamed its glades since the days of the Danes. If not earlier, London's Forest possesses an atmosphere all its own, created no doubt by the fantastic forms which its gnarled and knotted trees have assumed, the result of much pollution. All naturalists must find interest in Epping Forest, but none more than the bird lover. Each season of the year presents its own aspect of the bird life to the student, as do different parts of the woodland, according to their vegetation.

The birds may be considered in three groups. The residents, those that remain throughout the year; the winter migrants, that is those coming in the autumn and leaving in spring; the summer migrants, those coming in the spring and leaving in the autumn.

In the ranks of the residents we find certain birds which are perhaps a truer reflex of the nature of the forest than those of the other two groups. In this respect the five species of titmice, viz. blue, great, marsh, coal and long-tailed, take pride of place, found everywhere; they penetrate the deepest recesses of the ancient pollards. Very little behind the titmice comes a group of true woodland birds, the woodpeckers, represented by the great spotted, lesser spotted and green. The forest is one of the strongholds of the great spotted woodpecker, which with its two congeners nest there. Further examples of this type of bird are the nuthatch and the treecreeper. The fattest of the former is among the majestic beeches at High Beach, where his loud, clear call may be heard, while the latter roams widely, fancy free.

Of the residents which have no claim to a place in this category, the hawk-must call for notice, as the forest is one of his chief haunts, no doubt on account of the many horn-

beams, is the seed of which he is very partial. To see him you must know him, for he is a wary fellow, haunting the topmost branches of his favorite tree. The harsh shriek of the jay and the raucous call of the carrion crow are, perhaps, too often heard, but, on the other hand, the gleam of the glorious metallic colors of the kingfisher are too infrequently seen by the pools and ponds. The forest's smallest bird is the goldcrest.

When we speak of winter visitors we do not necessarily mean birds that come from beyond the confines of Britain, because there are certain species which, although resident in Britain, only spend the winter in Epping Forest, leaving it to nest elsewhere. Among these are the skink, lesser redpoll, greenfinch, goldfinch, reed bunting, meadow pipit, mallard, pochard, tufted duck, woodcock, and little grebe. The skink is by no means a common visitor, but it appears to visit nearly every winter Highams Park, where it may be seen feeding with tit-like activity among the branches of the alders which grow along the banks of the lake. The lesser redpoll may also be seen here acting in similar manner to the skink, from which it is difficult to distinguish, but it is also attracted to the silver birch.

Another bird which makes what is probably an annual visitation to the group of alders is the goldfinch. The reed bunting seems to be drawn to the woodland by the seed of the grass, *molinia* varia, and wherever this grass grows there is a chance of meeting this, bunting. Great Monk Wood possesses one of the widest tracts of this grass, and here, during the winter months, the reed bunting will almost certainly be seen.

Connaught Water is the favorite haunt of the ducks, but the little grebe seems to prefer the lake to Highams Park. The tufted duck, although it is classed as a winter visitor, has twice nested in the forest area, and the mallard also occasionally does so. Of the winter visitors which come from beyond the confines of Britain, three must be mentioned, the redwing, fieldfare and brambling. The redwings usually arrive about the middle of October and the fieldfares somewhat later. The brambling is not such a regular visitor, as the two just mentioned. It must be remembered, that the numbers in which these visitors appear in the forest are controlled by the weather. Severe weather means increased numbers.

It is not altogether easy to say in which group the heron should be placed, as a few stay throughout the year, but as the majority only come to the forest for nesting purposes it seems most fitting to include this species among the summer visitors. Outstanding amid the wealth of bird life is the Heronry at Wanstead Park. In spite of the march of the city and the attentions of their traditional enemies, the herons, which they constantly wage battles, the herons still maintain their position, for there are now more than fifty nests, whereas in 1883 there were 40.

Full of interest are the residents and winter migrants render the woodland, yet we must await the arrival of the visitors from the far south to witness the most delightful period of the bird season. Toward the end of March the flood of songsters commences to pour forth from end to end of the woodland forest from end to end of the woodland forest. First to arrive is the chaffinch, and the expectant bird lover at such places as Yardley Hill or Highams Park will listen eagerly for his notes from the middle of March. Very few days elapse before a second arrival makes its more melodious voice heard. It is the willow warbler, whose song will soon be heard from end to end of the woodland forest. It is the most common visitor. Gradually the volume of song swells until by the middle of May it is in its zenith. To the untrained ear it is one inseparable melody but the attuned ear knows its choir. The liquid notes of the nightingale may usually be heard on Ludgate or Alma-house Plain, Fairmead Bottom or Chingford Plain. The blackcap, second only to the nightingale in quality of voice, haunts the edge of the glades, as does also his close rival in melody, the garden warbler. For the note of the whitethroat and its near relative, the lesser whitethroat, the fringe of the forest should be sought. The canary-like notes of the tree pipit may be listened to as he descends with outstretched wings to his favorite perch on some tree in the more open plain. To hear the less frequent sibilant song of the wood warbler one must penetrate his special haunts as at High Beach or Monk Wood.

Even the gloomy shades of the pollards are enlivened by the musical refrain of the handsome redstart. The voice of the partridge cuckoo is everywhere. Included in the ranks of summer visitors are some which cannot be included among the songsters, such as the red-backed shrike, spotted fly-catcher and nightjar. The shrike may be seen on such a place as Old Church Plain, perched on the top of a bush, while the calling of the nightjar must be sought in the wider Long Runnings. Throughout the length and breadth of London's Forest, through its glades, thickets and copes, arises this joyous chorus. The end of June brings with it a change, the volume of melody is not so full, and before July is sped a great hush, a silence, as all-pervading as the chorus of joyous song, enshrouds this home of birds.

## The Victory

When the Marquess of Milford Haven announced that Nelson's famous flagship, the Victory, was in danger of sinking at her moorings, something like consternation was felt in England at the prospect of losing a great national relic. The Victory is the last survivor of the ships which Nelson served, and it will not willingly be let go to the bottom if a cement or steel casing round the hull can save it from sinking in Portsmouth Harbor.

## JAKE, THE MULE, AND MOTORS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When the resorts along the river were not much more than a group of tents and the frequenters thereof clamored more for the great California outdoors than for such modern conveniences as bathtubs, electric lights, and tray service, Mike and his mule Jakes were there to meet it; the mule fitted in naturally with the rustic atmosphere of the camps.

The mule was a big, raw-boned specimen, ears of extraordinary length and flexibility, and his characteristic pose was one depicting curiosity. He would stand without being tied, and when Mike, whose official capacity entitled him to wear a brass tag with the word "porter" across the front of his cap, trundled the trunks, suit cases and other pieces of baggage belonging to the guests from the train and loaded them upon the crudely constructed, low-wheeled wagon, Jakes, the mule, would twist his long neck and watch proceedings. The forward trend of his ears and twitching of his nostrils denoted a dubious interest. When, in his mullah opinion, a sufficient quantity of baggage was heaped aboard, Jakes would lay his ears flat against his neck and give voice to a rasping, bray which reiterated up and down the cañon, startling the guests, both new and old, and warning Mike, the muleteer, that he must exercise judicious care if he wished to add just one more suit case to the load.

But Mike knew his mule. So, after the braying, Mike would fish a carrot or a lump of sugar from the depths of his overalls, tender it to Jakes, and while the mule munched the morsel, Mike would slip on another trunk, or maybe half a dozen suit cases; then, as if he had accomplished a very neat little trick, he would clamber on top of the trunk nearest the mule, slap the reins briskly, and off Jakes would trot in the distribution of the baggage to the various tents scattered about beneath the redwoods. Mike and Jakes became well-known characters along this pleasant river country, where the resorts increased in popularity each year.

There came innovations of all sorts and descriptions—open-air dance platforms, bigger tents for the housing of guests, better dining rooms and service, chefs with reputations, electric lights in the tents, concessions which harked of city playgrounds: all these in addition to the natural attractions of the swimming, boating, hiking, and rolling beneath the redwoods, which had first drawn vacationists.

The horse-drawn busses and express wagons which had transferred guests and their baggage from the stations to the hotels and tents were discarded for motor trucks and busses. It seemed that Mike and Jakes must step down and out, for their resort was forging ahead with the others. But Mike was always efficient; there never was a time when he failed to handle the baggage; and Jakes, even if he did bray more frequently than ever for an extra carrot, made up for this delay by speedily whisking the low, four-wheeled cart at a fast clip from tent to tent.

Mike loathed mechanics; he scoffed at the gas-propelled vehicles which the proprietors of the other resorts had installed. He boasted that his Jakes Mule could pull as big a load as any



"Talk to him, Jakes"

steep a hill as any motor invented. Fortunately this wager was never taken up, or at least Mike and Jakes were always too busy to put it to a test.

For some reason or other, Mike's employer procrastinated year after year in the buying of a motor truck, and then a chance comment from a new guest, bringing with him a number of suit cases, caused him to postpone the dismissal of Mike and Jakes for still another season.

"If my youngsters hadn't spotted your mule standing there at the station we wouldn't have gone straight through. The party who recommended your resort told us about Mike and Jakes. The kiddies brought along bags of popcorn to feed Jakes—guess that's what they're doing this minute. Sure some novelty these days to find such a combination."

Mike chanced to overhear this bit of conversation. He was not slow in turning it to his and his mule's advantage.

"Ah-ha—so you're happy to see me and the mule wance more." In such manner would he greet guests who had summured at the resort in former seasons.

"You'll know the place again by spottin' me and the mule a-waitin' right here at the dapoo for ye next season—faith an' ye will that!" So he would speed the parting guests.

"Talk to him, Jakes! Tilt, tilt, how happy ye be to see 'em and the way rides ye'll be givin' to the spales!" And Jakes, recognizing the intention in his master's voice which bespoke the bestowal of a juicy carrot, would bray lustily.

All that year Mike sang the praises of Jakes; their teamwork was better than ever, and no one about the resort performed their duties more faithfully than did man and mule. Never a train stopped at the station but what Mike and Jakes were there to meet it; one of the first messages penciled on a picture postcard to friends at home was to the effect that Mike and Jakes were still on the job.

Even to the present season are they meeting the trains at this pleasant resort, which is unique in maintaining a mule-drawn baggage wagon instead of a modern truck. And an artificial siren is yet to be heard which can give rise to more astounding echoes up and down the cañon than the unspilt bray of Jakes, the mule.

## DR. EINSTEIN IN ENGLAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In Moscow last year the director of one of the theaters wrote these words as a souvenir autograph on his program: "Art is the great reconciler of the nations." The visit of Prof. Albert Einstein, the famous author of the theory of relativity, to Manchester and London, following upon his jour-

ney to America, suggests that art may have in natural science a worthy helpmate in breaking down barriers of misunderstanding and prejudice.

In welcoming Professor Einstein to the University of Manchester, on June 9, the vice-chancellor, Sir Henry Miers, found proof that the highest spheres of human knowledge are independent of race or country, or of men's passions and enmities, in the fact that British experts went to South America to test the theories of Professor Einstein while war raged between the two races.

British natural scientists have been faithful to the tradition they then followed. They sent greetings to Professor Einstein in Berlin during 1919, when a visitor from Germany to England was fortunate not to be turned out of his hotel, and they have welcomed him with enthusiasm during his visit to England. It may be truly said that the friendliness and hospitality showered upon Professor Einstein by churchmen, like the Archbishop of Canterbury, heads of the learned societies, and distinguished men of all classes, will have far-reaching effect on the future relationship between Great Britain and Germany.

Some play has been made of the fact that Professor Einstein is a Jew, and of Swiss nationality, but he was born in Württemberg and educated in boyhood at the Munich Gymnasium. Then he went to Switzerland, attended the Technical High School at Zurich, and later became professor of mathematical physics at the Zurich University, after serving for seven years as an engineer in the Swiss Patent Office and acquiring Swiss nationality.

He spent some time as a professor at Prague, but returned to the Zurich University, and during these years he was working hard on the subject of relativity. In 1914 an opportunity to devote himself almost entirely to research came to him through the offer of a post at the Berlin Academy for Research. There he continued his prolific writing on mathematical physics and physical chemistry, while his fame extended throughout the world's centers of culture, so that in Manchester and London he has been acclaimed as a great pioneer in the advance of human knowledge. Lord Haldane, whose guest he was in London, and at whose house he spent victorious days and nights of eager discussion with eminent men and women, placed him in the true succession to revolutionary thinkers like Galileo, Copernicus and Newton.

For a brief week his theory has been the questioning theme of talk in all intellectual circles in Britain. Few people dare claim that they have penetrated the meaning of the abstruse arguments and explanations which have crowded Professor Einstein's speeches, but great interest has been manifested in the man himself.

It is not without amusement that one has read the exclamations of surprise in the newspapers that Professor Einstein bears no resemblance to the typical German professor of the war-period imagination of many English people—aggressive, blatant, pug-nacious, glorying in practical manifestations of frightfulness. As a matter of fact, making due allowance for the Jewish temperament and special intellectual qualities, Professor Einstein is characteristic of the many German professors and intellectuals who never wrote books belauding the doctrines of the Prussian war lords.

He is modest to the point of diffidence, generous in his praise of the work of British investigators, and quick to acknowledge the help of others in his own work. Physically he is below the average height, but his figure is sturdy and supple. He combines athletic activity (he is a keen yachtsman), broad cultural pursuits, love of music, and warm human sympathies, with the rare capacity for self-absorption in the tasks of research.

His interests, apart from his laboratory work, are in the company of his wife and two sons in his simple Berlin home, in his playing of the violin, which brightens many hours in that home, and in the promotion of the Zionist cause and the establishment of a Jewish University in Palestine.

Professor Einstein has won nearly unqualified friendship in other countries than in Germany, where there are sharply divided pro-Einstein and anti-Einstein camps. He has been attacked during the last two years by Germans who have strong anti-Jewish feelings, but his Jewish race, at one period, threatened to leave Germany, but his friends prevailed upon him to put this idea aside, and his natural serenity and indifference to calumny now appear to be fully restored.

The German junkers do not love

## RAIN-BIRD AND TRAVELER



There's mist upon the rice-fields, and the rain  
Is not far off. Beyond that hill, the trees,  
Like those in some old Chinese painting where  
The painter plays with dreams and phantasies,  
Have lost their trunks and look for them in vain  
Gliding along on vaporous ways of air  
Above the world. Stillness is everywhere.

Then, like a sweet, sad bell, your voice rings out  
From some high covert far across the mere—  
Four calm, clear notes above a world of doubt,  
Telling all creatures that the rain is here.  
Yet in my heart, no vibrant echoes  
Wake to the mellow summons of your song,  
For mine—my heart and song—have taken wings.  
But ah, the trail is long. . . .

There is one kind of Saturday afternoon common to us all but quite unbelieved by the majority and that is a wet one, and no one knows better than the indoor worker how many wet Saturdays there seem to be between October and May. In the summer they don't matter because the silver lining is never far away and any green tree gives shelter, but in the winter they nearly always have the same results—you grumble and go to the movies.

Perhaps I am wrong, therefore, in saying that no one has a good word for the rainy Saturdays. The movie man should be grateful for them, but as his theater will certainly be overflowing anyhow with people who have acquired the habit to such an extent that they don't know a fine Saturday from a wet one, perhaps even his pleasure in them is no more than passive.

We aren't nearly as bad as that ourselves. We seldom go more than once a week and then usually between the lights, after our Saturday afternoon walk or between work and dinner on a week day. Saturday isn't looked upon as a week day by any good indoor worker if week day means working day, pure and simple. You get up on Saturday mornings feeling somewhat different in the air. If it is spring the robins are singing more abundantly and the willows are distinctly greener than they were yesterday, and even if it is winter it is sure to be further below zero or the snow deeper or something equally striking.

You sing while the taps are running, your shaving goes better than usual, a great front appears instead of the daily orange breakfast, and the daily autocat hints that there is a bare possibility that a fraction of the world's glitter may turn out to be fine gold after all, and what with one thing and another, by the time you are ready for the office you are absolutely convinced that Saturday is no work day at all, but a holiday from one end to the other.

Of course it has come on to rain during the morning. It had to do that because this is a story about wet Saturdays and the movies. But you don't care very much; you haven't a garden, and you like to sit at the window and watch the raindrops holding their high holiday in the greening trees.

The winter of our theatrical disconsolation.

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Ladies' Trimmed  
and Blocked  
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300 Broadway, New York  
Hats on the floor ready to ship at all times.

## WET AFTERNOONS AT THE FILMS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

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tent was distressfully long, but it did seem as if a hint of art was coming into the movie just as the spring came into the park outside; here a bud and there a flower, and if it goes on a summer will come when they will have to be taken seriously and people will want to see the best ones over again. Seeing things again is a simple, old-fashioned test, but there never was a better—it works excellently well with everything from Shakespeare to amateur art—so there is no reason why it shouldn't be the touchstone of the movies.

In two short weeks we saw two movies which we would like to see again. One was the merest chance, but one of those chances which really have been the saviors of our interest in the movies in the face of a thousand disappointments. Spring had nothing more gracious to offer us that day than a howling snowstorm; the ground got whiter and slushier, and by lunch-time Saturday afternoon was another foregone conclusion, so we donned our camping "slickers" and strode forth into the gale.

What we chanced upon was "something different," and we were charmed. It had an author and an adaptor and a director and a sub-title writer and two photographers, not to mention a special art supervisor, or whatever he is technically called, but not one of them made any impression on us; they were mere names. But in spite of it, as I said, we were charmed. Its parts were neither whole nor eight in number, but its whole was sound. It dealt neither with the escapades of society nor the emotions of the third floor back, and yet it delighted us—scenario writers please note!

The story, it wasn't a play, they never are, was really rather childish. A young girl tires of Long Island golf and autors and yearns for something different in which we sympathized after getting a glimpse of the Long Island golf and the principal actor. She goes to stay with a school friend in a Central American state, properly nameless for obvious reasons—are we properly grateful to the movies for their quiet help in preserving international amenities under great temptations?

Almost immediately, over the weekend anyhow, she finds herself in a first-class revolution on the side of the insurgents. She is used as a spy and a runner and being a somewhat conspicuous person is promptly captured and kept in durance delightful by the President's brother, who is young, handsome and the commandant of his army, until she can safely be shipped back home again with all expenses paid, and no questions asked or answered. Trite enough and nine times out of ten unutterably boring, but not here. It succeeded in being "something slightly different" at least. It was a coherent story to start with and the actors acted it instead of trailing pieces of it about as backgrounds to their own versatility.

The settings were really exquisite. Gardens, loggias, prisons and balconies with far-flung mountain views. They were not studio built nor furnished with studio anachronisms but were obviously indigenous to Mexico or somewhere sub-tropical at least.

None of the actors took themselves too seriously. Constance Binney possesses "the saving grace" as well as most of the other kinds and was boyish and unselfish, with only an occasional tendency to overact when her director's eye was obviously on her. Her captor, Ward Crane, was as good, very quiet and easy and properly dignified as becomes an army chief playing jailer to a fractious and fearless flapper. No one monopolized the stage, the action neither halted nor hurried, imagination wasn't clogged with detail, there was hardly a motor car in the whole play and an amusing twist was given to the end.

The worst of it is, of course, that these expeditions are still pure adventures, you never know what you are going to get. A super-director and a conglomeration usually results in turgid twaddle.

It is almost inexcusable to mention Charley Chaplin in this day of grace. He was our second adventure and he wasn't alone this time; "The Kid" was with him and the kid is a host in himself; he has another name but he will probably never be known by it after this. Charley Chaplin's art is like no other art in the world unless it is the art of the great caricaturists. I think Charley Chaplin is art brother to Phil May and the great company that made Phil May possible.

"The Kid" is a vast development on the purely farcical painting of slum life's disreputable round. There is humor in its pathos and pathos in its humor, and a great deal of the best kind of humanity in both. The love of the bigger world for the little one is never insisted upon and never emotionalized. This is art pure and simple. The technique is marvelous and the palm must be a double one or none at all.

To watch "The Kid" finish his meal and then sit down on the door step outside and play with his toy is pure poetry, while to watch Charley Chaplin at any time whether merely taking a constitutional or beset by a thousand incredible misfortunes is a liberal education in the art of detailing his character to the minutest finish.

So "all is not sleet that slithers" on a wet Saturday afternoon. We have the movies and they are improving.

Morses  
The Preferred  
Chocolates  
Chicago, U.S.A.

## IN THE FINNISH SKERRIES

The Oasis of Lovisa

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Any tolerably big-scale map will show the extraordinary clusters of islands which are called skerries and which fringe the coasts of Sweden and Finland for hundreds of miles. These skerries serve a variety of purposes. They provide the coast with an admirable defensive screen, easily rendered impenetrable by mines and itself one gigantic submarine base—though there is at present some little fuss going on in the Military-Commission of the League of Nations about Finland keeping submarines. They are simply made for the smugglers, who in their devious channels and hidden creeks and bays can defy the forces of law and order as long as they wish; and they offer the traveler delightful trips through a world of still, blue water, naked brown rock and somber fir, which the fragile birches relieve in spring with their exquisite fresh green and in autumn with their burthen of flaming gold.

Such a journey brought me, recently, to the little town of Lovisa, five hours east of Helsinki. The little place lies at the head of a long fiord whose mouth the fort of Svartholm (Black Island), now a complex of crumbling masonry, once protected against hostile vessels that might make their way through the belt of islets. Lovisa, though without feature from the guidebook point of view, is a charming spot in this late northern spring. It is a soft, temperate enclave in the domain of rock and birch and fir. Its streets, of wooden houses, many of them one-storied, stretch along the gently sloping western shore of its fiord behind a belt of lush meadows, and its squares and gardens are full of lime, chestnut, willow, elm, elder, and a variety of fruit trees and bushes, each of which contributes its own nuance of delicate green. Opposite our window, across the broad, cobbled, infrequently trodden street, a screamer spreads its load of new-born golden flowers against a morning sky of Italian blue. At the head of the creek, the Laptrask mingles its turbid waters with the Lovisa fiord through two or more channels, one silent and slow flowing, another tumbling over a miniature rapids and chattering round and between rocks and stones in a multitude of different eddies and backwaters, on whose banks big roches, with whose burst their buds in these last days of old sunshine. Boats are drawn up on the grass and nets are spread to dry.

In the afternoon we drove, in a devastatingly springless country cart, through 13 kilometers of forest to Pernaa, at the head of the Pernaa fiord, the next inlet to the west. The Lovisa oasis is small; on the confines of the town the somber northern woods were waiting for us, and for the best part of our journey we jogged along between colonnades of dark green firs and larches, with whose berry clusters and starry anemones at their feet and stone boulders scattered everywhere, broken by damp hollows where the kingcups came into their own again. Once only, at Baron von Born's estate of Sarvika (the Baron is member of Parliament for the district and a leading light of the Swedish party) did the woods give place to flat fields, largely transformed by the misconduct of the Sarvika Lake, to a sheet of shimmering blue flood water. The carts used in these parts are curious vehicles; the passengers, assuming there are two, sit on the front seat and the driver, on the seat behind, leans out to the right and drives round the passenger in front of him, whose sleeve is continually rubbed by the cord reins.

Pernaa is marked on the map in large letters and two languages, but this is misleading; it is simply a collection of scattered farms about the head of the fiord, with a couple of shops and an ancient church, most indifferently restored. The church contains a number of interesting coats of arms and inscriptions, about which the sexton, a blue-capped peasant, could tell us absolutely nothing—in marked contrast to our driver, who had an answer to every question. Outside the churchyard, under a sycamore from whose flower-laden branches came a chorus of insects, an ancient poor box, crowned by a gracefully sloping roof supported on pillars, has stood for centuries, and on it this inscription in Swedish:

"Wanderer, thou who hast a Christian thought, forget not for a moment the poor; . . . and when thou goest by this place glad and happy, put in a coin with a generous hand."

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CAPITAL EXPECTS  
RUSH FOR HOUSESDisarmament Convention With  
Influx of Foreign Delegations  
and Visitors Is Expected to  
Produce a House ShortageSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Washington is anticipating conditions, when the disarmament convention convenes, something like those which prevailed in Paris during the Peace Conference. There are many newspaper correspondents and some government officials now in Washington who were in Paris during the months that the struggle for an agreement on peace terms was on. They are predicting that the scramble for quarters will make a levy on all available space so far as hotels are concerned, and that there will be an overflow into government buildings and private residences.

It is only recently that the congestion due to the war has been sufficient to relieve to give normal Washington a chance to turn around. When the economy crusade was undertaken with the consequent curtailment of employees in all branches of the government, there was an indication that rents would be lowered, and that space and food would be once more within the reach of the small salaried person who is an element to be reckoned with in the capital city. As soon as it became known, however, that the President had invited the powers to come to Washington to confer on the possibility of limiting armaments, and on other subjects which lie at the root of that question, those who had been hesitating whether to take a house or apartment now, or to wait for the decline in prices, promptly signed leases, lest a worse situation should arise with the influx of foreign delegations, for no one can tell how long a stay.

## Meeting Hall Undecided

In Paris the leading powers took over entire hotels, as there was a keen desire to be separated from outsiders. The French capital is better supplied with hostilities than is Washington, but there is no doubt that such places as are available will be quickly arranged for, as soon as it is known just when the conference is to be held. The government, too, will take over buildings for its own use and for the entertainment of such foreigners as are to be its guests.

The place of meeting has not yet been decided upon, but the most favorably mentioned is the Hall of the Americas in the beautiful Pan-American building, where the international labor conference sessions were held. The "Hall of the Americas" in the Memorial Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution could be utilized also, it is believed, since it has on several occasions been let for public use. The government owns a number of buildings in the vicinity which were used for war purposes and could be brought into service for offices and committee rooms.

## Large Delegations, Probable

While there is no official estimate yet of the number of persons who are likely to come to the conference, each of the powers is expected to have, in addition to its regular delegation, secretaries, clerks, advisers, attaches and experts, numbering at least a hundred. Other nations are likely to have informal observers on the spot and there will be an incursion of visitors who will want to come from all parts of the country to be in Washington while the conference is in session. During the war prominent persons gave the use of their residences to members of special missions and other distinguished guests, from abroad, and such houses will probably be tendered this time.

There is thought to be little doubt that Japan and the delegation from that country is expected to be a very large one.

## Japan States Position

Would Welcome Peace—Program  
on Far East Not ClearSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Japan will welcome any opportunity to contribute to the enduring peace of the world, and gladly accepts the invitation of the United States to participate in a conference of the five powers for a discussion of limitation of armaments, according to a statement issued here by the Japanese consul-general in an attempt to clarify the attitude of that nation. Regarding the proposal of discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, Japan thinks that it might facilitate the attainment of the object of that part of the conference if the character and scope of these problems were first defined, and requests the United States to state its attitude in this respect.

The statement reads: "The United States Government, through its Chargé d'Affaires in Tokyo, informally addressed to the Japanese Government an inquiry as to whether it would be agreeable to them to receive an invitation to participate in a conference of Japan, the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, which would be held in Washington at a time to be agreed upon among the participating governments, with a view to discussing the question of a limitation of armaments."

"It was suggested at the same time that the question of a limitation of armaments begin, in the view of the United States Government related to Pacific and Far Eastern problems. It would be appropriate that the proposed conference should also embrace a discussion by interested powers

of all Far Eastern questions, and that China should be invited to participate in that discussion.

"In the announcement which the Secretary of State of the United States showed Ambassador Shidehara on July 10 and which was published the following day, it was stated that an informal proposition of the above tenor had been made to four powers, heretofore known as the principal allied and associated powers, and that the President had suggested that in connection with the conference on a limitation of armaments, the powers especially interested in Pacific and Far Eastern problems should undertake a consideration of all matters bearing upon their solution, with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East and that China also had been invited to take part in the discussion relating to Far Eastern problems."

"It has always been the supreme aspiration of the Japanese Government and of the people of Japan to contribute to the enduring peace of the world and the common welfare of mankind. Any scheme or any undertaking, therefore, which aims at these high ideals should be especially welcome to them. Accordingly the Japanese Government made a reply to the United States on July 13 through the American Chargé d'Affaires, in which they declared their intention gladly to accept an invitation from the United States to participate in a conference of five powers, looking to a discussion of the question of disarmament."

"As for a discussion by the proposed conference of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, the Japanese Government, considering it more expedient for the purpose of facilitating an attainment of the object of the conference that the character and scope of these problems should first be defined before they expressed their views in this respect, requested the United States Government to inform them of the views it may entertain on that phase of the matter."

SENATORS OPPOSE  
DYE STUFF EMBARGOContest Ahead When Fordney  
Tariff Bill Reaches United  
States Senate—Lobbying by  
Dye Interests Is ChargedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The action of the House of Representatives in placing a three-year embargo on the importation of chemical dyes will be bitterly contested when the Fordney tariff bill is taken up in the Senate.

Opposition to the dye schedule, which the House approved on Saturday by a vote of 123 to 108, is at its height in the Senate, owing to the long agitation over the restriction offered by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, calling for a sweeping investigation of lobbying by the dye interests in this country. His resolution is directed chiefly at the Du Pont Powder Company, one of the largest manufacturers of dyestuffs, which Senator Moses charges is maintaining in Washington a powerful lobby for the purpose of influencing legislation in Congress.

## Vote May Be Overturned

So close was the vote on the dye schedule in the House, while sitting in committee of the whole, that the outcome of the second vote, which will come later, may overturn the previous action of the House in sustaining the Ways and Means Committee. It is true that a full membership of the House did not vote on the schedule, but the lines are drawn so tightly that the result will hardly be known until the last vote is announced. Senate influence is being brought to bear on House members who are standing out in favor of a three-year embargo, and a number of votes, it is expected, will be changed at the last moment.

## Attack on Proposal

The fight on the dye schedule was led in the House by James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, a member of the Ways and Means Committee. The embargo proposal stood up against a combined attack by Democrats and Republicans. Described as a device to shackle the vast dye interests of Germany by those who supported it, it was denounced on the other hand as an adroit move to build up a dye monopoly in this country.

The chief fight today will center on the oil schedule, when Allen T. Treadway (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, will seek to have crude and fuel oil placed on the free list. During the debate Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, will make public a letter from President Harding which is said to have influenced the committee in placing a duty on oil just before reporting the tariff bill. Being a member of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Treadway's amendment taking off that duty is in order. The final vote on passage of the tariff bill will be taken on Thursday.

## NEW PLAYGROUND DONATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—An entire square block has been given to this city as a playground for children by Mrs. Frederick Forrest Peabody. It is to have a baseball diamond, drinking fountain, and other pleasant and useful things.

GREAT LOSSES ON  
GOVERNMENT FLEETSteamship Leviathan Costs Ship-  
ping Board \$500,000 a Year.  
While Wooden Ships Built in  
War Have Been LiabilitiesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The losses of the United States Shipping Board on its fleet will total \$4,000,000,000, the chief liability of which are the wooden ships, built at a cost of \$240,000,000, which are to be sold, scrapped or sunk before October 1, according to Albert B. Lasker, chairman of the board.

Mr. Lasker made this announcement from the bridge of the Leviathan, formerly known as the Vaterland, and the largest passenger steamship in the world, which is to be sold, salvaged or reconstructed, according to the decision of the board. The chairman, accompanied by the new heads of the operating department, J. Barstow Smull, William J. Love, A. J. Frey, and also P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which has the contract of caring for the Leviathan, paid a visit of inspection to the great liner on Saturday. The ship has been laid up in Hoboken, New Jersey, for two years, at a monthly cost of \$45,000 for upkeep. If the board decides to reconstruct the Leviathan, Mr. Franklin will be in charge of the work and will have the privilege of operating it for five years on terms to be arranged.

## Cost of Reconditioning

"The present estimates for reconditioning amount to from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000," said Chairman Lasker, at the conclusion of the inspection. "This will involve first, the changing of the motive power from coal to oil-burning engines, the restoration of the entire inside staterooms, and other fittings, which were completely removed so as to obtain more room when the vessel was used as a transport, together with the furnishing of all supplies for operation, such as linen, china, kitchen and other equipment."

"So far as the hull and machinery for operating and guiding the vessel is concerned, I and my associates are agreeably surprised as the result of our inspection. The government has been spending \$500,000 a year to keep up this vessel, and when I came here I was sure at this expense, but now I realize we have received the worth of our money. The principal expense has been for an elaborate system of fire guards, which were required to prevent the destruction of the vessel, as there is no insurance. Other expenses were for keeping the engines in working order, and in general repairs. At the present time, the Leviathan is ready to go out into the stream and make a voyage. She is not stuck in the mud, as stories have stated, and regular weekly tests of her machinery show readiness for action."

## Vessel for Advertising

"The main question involved in the reconditioning proposition is whether the United States merchant marine needs the advertising value of a vessel like the Leviathan. Every nation in the world that has attempted a merchant marine has hitherto considered this question, and in practically every case has decided in its favor. If we decide the same way, it is our intention to make the Leviathan the finest ship in the world. We will be extravagant only on the Leviathan, but we will make it a vessel that no sane man will attempt to duplicate in this generation. It would be impossible to build such a ship new for less than \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000, and we can get it for a third of that price."

"Within 30 days or less, the new operating board will decide and will report its conclusions to us. Even then it will be the spring of 1922 before the necessary work can be completed, so as to have the Leviathan ready for the tourist trade of that summer. So the Leviathan typifies the Shipping Board problem, a problem so vast that even with the most immediate action we cannot begin to show results under two years."

LESS RICE AND MORE  
SUGAR IN LOUISIANASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Louisiana's production of sugar for 1921 will be much larger, and its production of rice will be much smaller than last year, according to estimates made by Lionel L. Jones, Louisiana field agent of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Jones estimates this year's Louisiana sugar crop at 233,927 short tons. Sugar men generally had been expecting a crop of considerably less. Last year the State produced 235,000 short tons and the average yield for the past seven years was 214,104 short tons. The estimated rice production, according to Mr. Jones' compilation, is placed at 15,479,000 bushels, as against 25,300,000 bushels grown last year. The acreage was reduced this year

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from 700,000 to 441,000 acres. The sugar cane acreage, on the other hand, shows an increase of 17,500 acres, the total for 1920 being placed at 304,700 acres, as against 254,295 acres in 1920, which included 183,845 acres for sugar and 71,449 acres reserved for cane and used in the manufacture of syrup.

Mr. Jones estimates Louisiana's 1921 corn crop at 47,409,000 bushels, as against 36,595,000 bushels produced last year. A considerable quantity of the corn grown in Louisiana goes directly into consumption in this State, being used for feed on the large rice, sugar and cotton plantations.

PILGRIM IDEALS  
TO BE EXPRESSEDTercentenary Pageant at Plym-  
outh, Massachusetts, to Go  
Beyond a Mere Résumé of  
Historical Events, Says AuthorSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—A résumé of significant historic events used in developing, intimately, for America of today the central ideas of who the Pilgrims were, what they did, and how they contributed to the ideals that hold as her own, is the description by which Prof. George F. Baker of Harvard University, author and pageant-master of "The Pilgrim Spirit," seeks to explain wherein the great spectacle to open on Wednesday night differs from historical pageants of the past.

"All pageants, and this Pilgrim pageant particularly," said Professor Baker, "are in form and content largely determined by the physical conditions under which they are given. Any performance on this pageant field must center about high tide. As 'The Pilgrim Spirit' has, from the outset, been planned for evening performances, this fact at once reduced greatly the number of evenings in each month available."

"At first sight the size of the pageant field would seem to forbid the spoken word, and to call only for pantomime, processions and brilliant color from masses of people. 'On the other hand, the story of the Pilgrims is intimate, and they seem to close at hand and as far as possible, in their own words. The Pilgrims, most numerous in Leyden, where there were some 300 of them, shrank to some 100 in the journeying to the New World, and there again shrank to about half that number. Evidently, theirs is not a tale for large processions and pantomime."

"Moreover, Pilgrim costume, suggests the duller colors. How, then, even if the Pilgrims be allowed the use of some color, which they seem to have permitted themselves, may needed sumptuousness and brilliancy be gained? It is just here that the scene of the Royal Progress of James and the March of the Dutch Cities serve a double purpose: while giving variety and color, they paint the opposition against which the Pilgrims took their stand and the true which made a quiet life for them in Holland possible."

"Meeting these contrasting and contradictory conditions, the pageant master, by a selective use of pantomime, music, verse, processions, and the spoken word, has tried to produce a clear, interesting, and dramatic presentation of the Pilgrim spirit. 'In the past year there have been in both the United States and England so many picturings of Pilgrim scenes that it seemed necessary in the tercentenary pageant at Plymouth to do more than this. The reason why some American pageants have not been fully satisfactory is that they have seemed a series of pictures and dances, each apparently chosen for its own beauty and interest rather than because it was essential to the development of a central idea."

"Many people know what the Pilgrims did in England, in Holland, at Plymouth in its earlier days, but why they did it, guided by what, unified as a group by what, these matters have not been so clear. What inspired them from the nearer past; what, in common thinking and suffering, solidified them: all that surely needs dramatic presentation."

"At the center of their group were a number of friends from villages in the neighborhood of Scrooby, England. These remained in Holland and in New England the men whose ideals and examples were dominant. All this should be dramatically illustrated. What gave the Pilgrims, as a growing group, wise aspiration and the power to apply it to daily problems was the spiritual guidance of John Robinson and the leadership of William Brewster and William Bradford."

"The pageant aims to make these facts very clear. The incidents in Episode IV, 'The Pilgrims in the New World,' have, therefore, been selected from the many which might have been reproduced, not simply because they provide good dramatic material, but because they illustrate qualities of character or the application of ideals, already made clear, at crises in the history of the new colony."

"The finale seeks in prose, verse and music to emphasize the presence among American ideals today of the chief ideals of the Pilgrim Fathers."

AMERICA'S PLEDGE  
TO THE FILIPINOSPresident of Philippine Senate in  
Urging the Island's Claim to  
Independence Says the Jones  
Law Bound the United StatesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of the Filipinos are eagerly awaiting the arrival of Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, who is on his way to Washington; they have already received copies of the speech which he delivered just previous to leaving Manila.

Mr. Quezon referred to the "uncertainty that has crept into the hearts of the Filipino people since the announcement of the coming of the mission sent by President Harding." Unlike some of his fellow countrymen, he believed that the members of the mission would be fair.

"Some people fail to understand the true purpose of the mission, believing that it was clothed with executive, legislative and judicial power," he said. "Others are airing their party grudges. What the report and conclusions of the mission will be regarding our actual preparedness for independence we do not as yet know, and hence the anxiety and doubt about it."

## Independence Promised

"The Filipino people desire their independence. They believe sincerely that the day has come when they should be granted that independence. Whether or not any relations should subsist between America and the Philippines, whether or not America should have the right of intervention over our foreign relations, are questions which can and should be discussed between authorized representatives of the American and Filipino peoples."

"The Filipino people consider America to be bound irrevocably and solemnly to grant them their independence. This pledge appears in a document written and approved by Congress and signed by the President of the United States—the Jones law."

"To us this law has greater force than a treaty, inasmuch as in the making of a treaty only the President and the Senate of the United States intervene. And this promise of independence made to us in the Jones act involves the good name of America."

## Jones Law Irrevocable

"We pay no attention whatsoever to the declarations of those who affirm that an act of a Democratic Congress may be annulled by a Republican Congress, and therefore that the present Congress could very well, and has the right to revoke the Jones law. Laws that have purely domestic character can be amended and revoked at the will of the legislature, but those which affect another people and which concede rights and liberties to this people, once accepted by the people concerned, cannot be revoked without the consent of the latter, except by despotism devoid of sentiments of justice and humanity."

"America, as the champion of liberty and justice, cannot act in this manner and will not act in this manner. This does not mean that America's independence policy in these islands may not be supplanted by a policy of annexation or complete autonomy. I firmly believe, however, that no change will be effected without the express consent of the Filipino people. Therefore, we can affirm that if the Filipino people insist on being independent they shall be independent."

## Trust in America

"Whether we will be independent within the four years of President Harding's Administration is a different proposition. The report of the mission on the international situation, so far as it affects the Far East and as judged at Washington will, it seems to me, have weighty influence in the decision which will be reached by the American Government. The mission has not yet completed its trip throughout the Archipelago; consequently, it is to be supposed that its judgment of the situation has not yet been formed."

Mr. Quezon expressed the belief that the local autonomy already granted would not be withdrawn by Congress. "The Administration and the Congress of the United States may think that is not the time to grant independence; they may even feel that we already have such control of our government as we should have at this juncture. But to deprive our people of any powers they

now have is, to my mind, absolutely out of the question. Liberty-loving people like the Americans are not wont to go back when they have taken steps forward in matters of this kind."

MINERS FUNDS DID  
NOT GO FOR ARMSUnion President in Further Mingo  
Testimony Says that Money  
Supported the Tent ColoniesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Denial that any of the \$2,500,000 spent by the national miners union in connection with the Mingo, West Virginia, coal strike troubles went for arms was made before the Senate investigating committee on Saturday by C. F. Keeney, union president, who was under cross-examination by S. B. Avis, counsel for the operators. The money was spent, Mr. Keeney insisted, to support tent colonies in which 11,000 miners and their families were housed.

Mr. Avis pressed the witness repeatedly to say that the mine workers union habitually broke its contracts. Mr. Keeney would make no such admission. Counsel cited 63 strikes alleged to have been called by Mr. Keeney in one union field.

"Many of those were bred by your secret service men in the mines, but my records aren't here, though your figure is probably too high," the witness replied.

Mr. Keeney used the terms "vigilantes," and "gunmen" frequently. He defined the first as members of the citizens volunteer state police, and the second as mine guards. He said some of the volunteer police were "thugs," while Mr. Avis said they were "dentists, doctors, bank officials, merchants," and mostly ex-service men.

"What do you mean by saying that mine workers are entitled to the full social value of coal they produce?" Chairman Kenyon asked the witness.

"It means that a man should receive all the wealth that he creates after payment of the running expenses, transportation and a fair return to the men who own the property," Mr. Keeney answered. "It does not mean taking the property away." He agreed with Chairman Kenyon that the union was endeavoring "to get that method of compensation adopted, rather than the present system."

Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, asked if the union men did not use "violence, intimidation and threats, to get non-union men to join the union."

"No," Mr. Keeney said. "That is not the policy of the mine workers."

"What would you do to a local union which resorted to such tactics," Senator Sterling persisted.

"I'd expel them," Mr. Keeney answered.

The committee looked into the system in Mingo by which deputy sheriffs have been employed by private concerns. James Kirkpatrick, a deputy, testified he had received a salary from the union as well as his official pay, and named a half dozen men he said the coal operators employed. The system was no longer in effect, he said.

SIX ENEMY SHIPS  
SUNK AS TARGETSTests by Water Craft to Be Fol-  
lowed by Practice by Naval  
and Army Aircraft This WeekSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NORFOLK, Virginia—Six former enemy war craft now have found a resting place on the floor of the Atlantic 75 miles off the Virginia capes. They will be joined this week by the light cruiser Frankfurt and dreadnaught Ostfriesland, the last of the German ships turned over to the United States for experimental purposes.

Destroyers and battleships of the Atlantic fleet on Friday sent down with shells five two destroyers, the V-43 and 8-132, in operations which consumed much of the entire day. Navy and Army aircraft will undertake to destroy the Frankfurt today, and the Ostfriesland on Wednesday. Should they fail, destroyers will shell the Frankfurt, and the Ostfriesland will fall a target to the 14-inch guns of the superdreadnaught Pennsylvania, flagship of the Atlantic fleet.

Under orders to fire at a speed of 32 knots, the thirty-sixth destroyer division bore down on the target only to find as they dashed past that they were making the maximum of roll in a choppy sea. They withheld their fire and set out over a wide arc for another run by at 15 knots, with the Dickerson leading, followed by the Seward, Leary, Schenck and Herbert.

When the ships were 6000 yards off the marks, which were anchored in an approximate column 400 yards apart, the Leary let go with three of her four-inch rifles. Each gun was discharged ten times. One of the 30 shells went through the bridge of the V-43 and another passed through the starboard bow and out of the stern. Naval officers said that had the V-43 been in action with ammunition aboard and steam up that shot probably would have done for her, causing either a magazine or boiler explosion.

"With the Seward dropping out to act later as a dispatch boat, the destroyer column, still running single file, circled the target and steamed away to come up again for an attack on the 8-132 by the Herbert. As the vessels stood down to the firing line, a three-masted schooner sailed leisurely across the range despite warnings from the Pennsylvania and she was within a few hundred yards of the Herbert when that ship opened fire. Thirty shots were discharged by the Herbert, six taking effect and placing the target in a sinking condition."

## SHIP WORKERS LAID OFF

QUINCY, Massachusetts—The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation announces that 2600 of its employees at the New River plant will be laid off immediately. The 1500 other workers will be put on a part-time basis. The curtailment was said to be due to reduction in government contracts.

## PASSENGERS DETAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Several alien first-class passengers on the French liner Rochambeau, which arrived here on Saturday, were held on board pending instructions from the immigration authorities in Washington.

## OIL CLAIM ALLOWED

NEW YORK, New York—An attachment for \$500,000 against the property here of the British Controlled Oil Fields, Incorporated, with offices in Montreal and London, was granted in the Supreme Court on Saturday by Justice Finch, in a suit by Ernesto Stagg of Guayaquil, Ecuador. The defendant has a capital of \$400,000. The complaint alleges that Mr. Stagg brought oil lands in Ecuador to the attention of the defendant and the corporation acquired 51 claims. Mr. Stagg received \$300,000, but alleges that under an agreement of last August he was to get \$500,000 additional upon the transfer to the defendant of ownership of four claims, but the money has not been paid.

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## NEW TRANSANDINE RAILWAY PROPOSED

Large Part of Roadbed for Quick Chilean-Argentine Route Between Oceans Waits Only for the Actual Laying of Tracks

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—Among the projects taken up with the Argentine Government by the special Chilean Embassy which visited Buenos Aires recently under the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, one of the most important was the proposal for the completion of a new transandine railway to connect Argentina and Chile between the thirty-eighth and fortieth parallels, where traffic would not be subject to periodical interruption from snow as is the case with the line now connecting Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chile. Some work has already been done on the Argentine side of this new transandine route, the Southern Railway having constructed a line from Neuquen to Zapala. Both the Argentine and Chilean governments are now anxious that this road should be completed.

About 30 years ago the Argentine Government granted a concession for the construction of a railway from Neuquen to the Chilean frontier, a distance of about 340 kilometers. The line was built as far as Zapala, leaving 115 kilometers to be done before the road reaches the summit of the Andean range it is designed to cross. This route is a very important one, as it connects the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans by means of a direct and comparatively short line, thus putting Bahia Blanca on the Argentine coast into communication with Valdivia and Concepcion on the Pacific.

### Wide Gauge Roadbed

The original concession provided that the railway should cross the mountains by the Pico Hachado or Longuinal passes, which would take it close to Las Lajas and Codigüé. In 1909 the Argentine Government amended the concession so that the builders of the road might choose the point at which they would cross the mountains, providing only that that point must be between the thirty-eighth and fortieth degree south latitude.

The builders of the Neuquen-Zapala line were compelled to stop work on account of a lack of funds, but not before they had surveyed the entire route and prepared plans for it, so that nothing remains to be done except the actual track laying, and the surveying already done shows that the 115 kilometers still remaining do not present any very serious difficulties. The Argentine survey, passed through Las Lajas and the Hachado River and then to the mountain top through the Malin-Chileno pass. It was found that a wide gauge roadbed could be constructed the entire distance, since the maximum grade would be 35 per 1000 and the minimum radius of the curves would be 200 meters. The plans for the Argentine section provide for only two tunnels, one 100 meters long in the valley of the Hachado, and the other 460 meters long in the upper part of the Malin-Chileno Pass.

### Chilean Route

Plans have not been completed for the work on the Chilean side, but considerable surveying has been done, and it is believed that the same grade and curve radius could be used on the Chilean side, and that the road could be constructed without either racks or tunnels, from the mountain top to the Lincera River.

On the Chilean side the railway would approach the transandine route by following the Rio Bio River, then turning to the left and following the Longuinal River upstream to the Punta Negra Range, and joining the Chilean lines to the east of Curacautin. Any other route on the Chilean side would offer more difficulties, and would have to be considerably longer.

It is estimated that the completion of the Argentine share of this new transandine will cost 12,000,000 pesos (\$5,000,000), and as President Irigoyen appears to be working along a policy of closer railway communication with Chile, it is expected that work may be begun in the not distant future. There is already a large amount of broad gauge rolling stock in southern Argentina for the Patagonia Railway, that never was built, and this probably will be used on the new transandine, since it is expected that the government will operate the line as one of the state railways.

## ENFRANCHISEMENT OPPOSED BY INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

BRANTFORD, Ontario.—Determined to carry to the foot of the throne their appeal against compulsory enfranchisement as citizens of Canada, Indians of the Six Nations tribe on the reservation near here held an election last week and chose from four nominees two chiefs to make the voyage to England and interview King George. The Indian envoys will take with them full particulars of all the troubles that have been experienced by their tribe through the Indian department of Canada and will plead for alleviation of their grievances.

The Six Nations have opposed the proposal of the Dominion government to enfranchise them on the ground that they are not British citizens in the same sense as the white man, but are allies and wards of the British crown, that they hold their treaty rights in perpetuity, and that no action taken by the Canadian Government can legally deprive them of their lands or their privileged status. Many members

of the Six Nations tribe have voluntarily become Canadian citizens with the franchise, and have relinquished their right to a share in the Indian lands and treaty money. The vast majority, however, have been adverse to the idea of becoming enfranchised citizens and it was largely this proposal which led them to consider emigration to some point in the United States, where, with brother Indian tribes, they might still retain their much-prized status.

Compulsory education of the Indian was another proposal which did not meet a warm reception and, in fact, the terms of the treaty with the British Crown are the terms on which the Six Nations would continue their residence within the borders of Canada. These facts will be forcefully presented by the two delegates chosen to call upon King George.

## WOOL SCHEDULES ARE PROTESTED

National Association of Wool Manufacturers Says Proposed Duty Would Increase Cost of Low Priced Fabrics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"With international competition in wool manufactures what it is, and with the prospects for the recovery of formidable European competitors of American mills in the immediate future what they are, this cannot be considered a safe time for any experiments or for putting the American prices of raw materials materially above the world price levels," says a statement issued by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers with regard to the wool and wool products schedule of the Fordney Tariff Bill. "Neither is the present period of liquidation any time for trying out a policy which will inevitably increase the cost of necessary fabrics at low and medium price," it continues.

"The duty on clothing is put at 25 cents a pound regardless of the fact that the price of these wools in the American market will range from less than 10 cents to more than \$1 per pound. The proviso limiting the amount to 35 per cent of the American value of the wools was necessary to keep the wool duty from reaching indefensibly high ad valorem equivalents on wools of low value. Granting that the wool growers are entitled to a maximum of protection and that the maximum permissible in any schedule is the Payne-Aldrich rate, the course of obvious wisdom would have been to put the duty on unmanufactured wool on the Payne-Aldrich basis.

"If a flat rate of duty on the secured content is to be adopted, it ought to be put low enough so that it will be possible for American mills to grow. Otherwise, such wool as is grown will need to be taken to London for sale. If a flat rate of anything like 25 cents per pound is to be adopted, then the only safeguard in the setting of an ad valorem maximum, as was done by the committee. The real mistake, however, was in the adoption of the flat rate of duty for a product with extreme variations in value. The flat rate which was adopted put the ad valorem equivalents of the wool duty far above those ever levied in any former wool schedule. The remedy for this situation in connection with the wool duty is to return to the system of collecting wool duties which has been in successful operation for over half a century. Put the duty on the gross wool with proper corresponding rates for washed and scoured wool.

"The most conspicuous fact about the rates on manufactures is that they are not protective. They are merely revenue rates. The only explanation for this schedule as it stands is that accounts for some of the minor inconsistencies which the manufacturers goods schedule, namely, that the schedule in its present form was the result of hasty attempts to reconcile conflicting opinions. There seems to be no other adequate explanation, for example, for a compensatory duty on tops less than the duty on an equal weight of scoured wool.

"The great objection to the rates on wool manufactures, however, does not lie in these minor shortcomings. The real trouble is that the duties on manufactures have been set with no apparent purpose except to keep under the Payne-Aldrich schedule. This purpose has been pushed so far that the preservation of any shred of a protective policy in these rates has been lost sight of."

## COLLEGE OFFICERS FORM ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Massachusetts.—College officers of various New England colleges formed a permanent organization at the closing session of the Association of College Business Officers of New England colleges at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

As the first step in rendering the organization of some effective aid to their colleges, the officers voted to make up and send the secretary complete sets of all forms used in the administration of their respective institutions, to be kept on file by the secretary for the reference or loan of any college seeking suggestions on the introduction of changes in office practices.

Among the colleges entering the association, all of which were represented at the meetings, are, Tufts, Williams, Dartmouth, Amherst, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut Agricultural College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Smith College

## A CENSUS TAKER IN THE WILDERNESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On June 1 Canada began counting her people, the sixth decennial census of the Dominion since confederation, a task of great proportions, due to the fact that the dense centers of population lie stretched along a southerly fringe, 3800 miles long. The remaining people are scattered over an area of 3,745,574 square miles, much of which still is wilderness. The completion of this work cost \$2,000,000, and to carry it out 11,750 people were employed, 240 commissioners and 11,510 enumerators. Every man,



Listing a Canadian settler's family

woman and child in the Dominion that could be located was enumerated, and also every farm animal. In addition the farm machinery and production were taken, and the record of every trading company and business.

In the large centers of population the field work was completed in from two to four weeks. In the outlying wilderness districts of Hudson Bay and the northwest territories, the work took twice as long, and some of the final reports will not reach Ottawa headquarters till late in the summer. In these far and lonely stretches, the members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Hudson's Bay Company factors and the missionaries acted as enumerators, and every Eskimo it was possible to locate was counted. The Indian agents took the census on the reserves.

The Indian population in Canada is holding its own well. In March, 1920, there were in the Dominion 105,983, of which 25,694 were in British Columbia. The estimated Eskimo population is 3000.

The form used for the census of agriculture was the largest, requiring the farmer to answer no less than 220 different questions. The population form demanded a person's name, place of abode, nativity, language, origin of father and mother, religion, how many languages spoken, education, occupation, married or single, whether owner or lodger of dwelling, how much rent paid, if latter; if former, number of rooms in home, material of home, the amount of money earned in last year, time idle; if foreigner, the year of immigration, date of naturalization, if able to read and write. The enumerators had power to compel replies. Any refusal constituted an offense against the state, punishable with a fine of from \$20 to \$100 or from one to three months imprisonment. But only a few prosecutions were necessary throughout the whole of Canada.

How many people will the sixth census show? Naturally great interest centers about this question. The general surmise places the figures around the nine million mark. Allowing Canada to possess a population of 9,000,000 people, inhabiting 3,745,574 square miles, gives only slightly over two persons to the square mile. The locating of those dwelling in wild and inaccessible places called for the hardest sort of work.

Perhaps no part of the great Dominion offered more difficulties than the long line of rocky, tree-covered islands, which stretch along the coast of British Columbia for a distance of 500 miles, and which form a barrier against the open sea, making what is known as the "Inland Passage," a maze of channels between myriad islands, the waters for the most part quiet, which is a paradise for travel, particularly for small gas boats. These islands, some closely hugging the main land, some removed by many miles, range in size from a fraction of one mile long to ninety miles, and in area one acre to a thousand. All are rocky, most of them heavily treed with fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, alder, and arbutus. From them comes one of British Columbia's chief sources of wealth, so the greater portion of the inhabitants are transient loggers. Yet, far removed from civilization, with little in the way of good farming land on the most of them, and this only obtained after much clearing, these islands have drawn to them settlers. Far scattered, lonely are the premonitions.

The enumerating of the inhabitants of these regions was not only the most difficult, but the most expensive kind of census taking, as high-powered gas boats were necessary to convey each enumerator, which, of course, also required the services of an engineer. In addition to using a gas boat, the enumerator often had to row long miles up rivers too shallow for the larger craft, or walk over difficult mountain trails to some inland settler, one more fortunate than the rest who had found some open upland stretch. In the city the enumerators were paid 5

cents for each person. In the wilderness a straight salary of \$10 per day was given, and, rest assured, the latter earned every cent of it.

It was the good fortune of the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor to obtain permission to accompany one of the census takers whose district was half a dozen of the islands, and two of the narrowest and longest of the inlets penetrating the mainland of the British Columbia coast, a territory necessitating the covering of some six hundred miles of island and inlet shores, for long stretches perpendicularly, or dense with forest, cry defiance to the settler. Your correspondent at the end of the cruise figured roughly that it cost the Dominion \$2 per head for every per-

son enumerated in the section covered. The particular enumerator traveled with well chosen for the task. He was a Scot, six feet three, a returned soldier, and also a man versed in the woods, having followed every kind of logging previous to going to war. His size and evident strength were a visible deterrent to any saucy answer or refusal of information. The gas boat engineer, also a returned soldier, Joe Dick, by name, was a pilot by long experience in these northern waters, wise to all the treacherous channels, rapids, and hidden rocks of the region. In the 30-foot cruiser-cabin launch, late on the afternoon of June 1, we landed in a little bay on one of the largest of the islands to be circumnavigated. Here a shingle mill, a logging camp, and a salmon cannery gave the biggest population returns of the entire trip, and incidentally brought to light queer things and interesting.

Like most shingle mills, this one visited employed many Chinese, quite a number of whom spoke no English. But in the lumber camp we found a wonderful Irishman, one of your typical soldiers of fortune, who had been everywhere, done everything. He spoke seven languages, his chief linguistic accomplishment being a thorough mastery of Chinese of the Canton dialect, an ability rare among white men. By his aid the enumerator found easy a task which otherwise might have been most difficult. The first Chinese enumerated spoke English. He was at once suspicious and on guard when the enumerator put the question: "How much money did you earn in the last year?" He refused at first to answer, then, on being warned of the penalty, gave his earnings as \$40. This so ridiculously small sum, the enumerator refused to accept, and took him severely to task. Finally the man answered naively: "I tell you truth, govment, he taxee me."

On being assured that he would not be taxed he admitted to earning \$600 last year. Most of his companions volunteered sums of from \$400 to \$600, and it is questionable if they all told the truth, still fearing no doubt "taxee" in spite of the white man's word. By way of comparison, the yellow men earned more than the casual laboring white men as far as I could learn. One thing is certain, the sixth census returns will show an increase in the Chinese population, and the increase of the Japanese is greater than the Chinese.

There are today 15,000 Japanese in British Columbia. The immigration of a large portion of these was caused by rival white salmon cannery men in years ago, who brought them in as salmon fishermen to replace the whites and Indians. The salmon season is short, and every day must be made the most of, for the cannery outlay in gear, boats, machinery, tin, etc., is very large. But the whites and Indians were much given to taking days off during the season, and laying up for bad weather. Not so the Japanese. He worked early and late in all kinds of weather. Today the Japanese are no longer merely hired fishermen, but have become a big owning factor in the salmon industry.

The Japanese are also invading the fruit-growing valleys of the interior and the berry-farming districts. They are exceedingly resourceful. British Columbia, by reason of its ruggedness, its long stretches of difficult wilderness, would of necessity seem a young man's country, yet, strange to say, the majority of the preceptors, and about half the hand-loggers met with on this cruise of some six hundred miles, were men of much experience, hand-logging or carving out little farms on some hillside less rocky than the rest. These are laboring men, arduous, particularly hand-logging, in which endeavor great trees must be felled on the mountain side, then slid by means of jacks and chutes into the sea, there to be boomed to await a buyer. The ma-

jority of these men were former Klondykers, veterans who had quickly made add as quickly spent fortunes. Slow of speech, but hospitable, they one and all proved interesting. One, Sherman Brockman by name, had been among the first of the eager horde into the Klondyke in '98, traveling over the White Pass Trail and for a time afterward in company with Jack London, then unknown. In those desperately hard days, London was a marvel to the "sourdoughs"; for Jack was forever reciting poetry or quoting one of the ancient philosophers apropos of some trial of the trail.

We sailed steadily along ever-frowning island shorelines. Sometimes 20 miles were covered between settlers. On one large island some 20 miles from the mainland cougar were seen for the first time recently.

parous equipped to receive messages from the outside world, and to send at short distances. Dr. MacMillan said today that he expects to enter Hudson Bay about August 26. He will establish winter quarters as close to Fury and Hecla Strait as the engines of the Bowdoin can force her through the ice. The first stop, he said, will be at Sydney, Nova Scotia, for mail. From there the Bowdoin will proceed through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Belle Isle Straits to Battle Harbor, the first stop on the Labrador coast.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The cost of staple foods today averages about what it did at this time in 1917, according to the monthly labor review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor. The highest peak was reached in June of 1920 and there is some distance to go before we get back to the happy days of 1913, 1914 and 1915, after which the rapid rise began. The 23 food articles on which the report is made include meats, eggs, butter, bread, flour, cheese, rice, sugar and other commonly used articles of food. The tables are based on figures received from retail dealers through monthly reports of actual selling prices.

The cost of the various articles of food showed a decrease of 28 per cent in April, 1921, as compared with April, 1920, and a decrease of 2.7 per cent in April, 1921, as compared with the preceding month. Reports are made from 38 cities from which the percentage change in the retail cost of food in April, 1921, is compared with March of that year, and with April of the preceding year. In New York the percentage increase in April, compared with the year 1913, was 56, and the decrease as compared with April in the previous year, 26; in Boston the increase was 54, and the decrease, 26; in Washington, the increase was 61, and the decrease 24; in Chicago the increase was 55, and the decrease 29; in Los Angeles the increase was 39, and the decrease, 25.

The average retail prices of coal per ton show an increase of from \$2 to \$3 a ton for anthracite on April 15, 1921, over January 15, 1920, but very slight decrease over the prices of March 15, 1921. These continuing high prices of household coal are responsible for the fact that people are deferring the purchase of coal, regardless of the fact that coal dealers and many economists are urging that it be bought now, to prevent congestion and possibly a coal famine in the autumn. The feeling persists, however, in spite of expert opinion, that the price cannot go higher and may drop, and that it is worth waiting on that chance.

## EXPLORER SAILS FOR BAFFIN LAND

WISCASSET, Maine.—Donald B. MacMillan and six adventurous followers sailed down the Sheepscot River on Saturday bound for Baffin Land. They were cheered by 2000 friends and admirers, including Governor Baxter, a classmate of the explorer at Bowdoin College, as the little schooner Bowdoin left the wharf.

Besides Dr. MacMillan, the expedition includes G. Dawson Howell of Boston who has been especially trained for the work of making observations in terrestrial magnetism for the Carnegie Institute. He will also act as operator of the radio ap-

paratus equipped to receive messages from the outside world, and to send at short distances.

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## FOOD PRICES TODAY NEAR THOSE OF 1917

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## LOWER RENTS IN THE FALL PREDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Figures obtained by the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life indicate that from 80 to 100 houses are being erected in Greater Boston each week and the chairman predicts that this will cause a notable drop in rents this fall. He says that a number of apartment houses owners have vacant apartments at this time but are willing to stand the loss in the expectation of receiving high rents again after the summer holidays. He advises people to refuse to pay increases and to take advantage of the six months law and appeal to the courts.

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## LUMBER SHORTAGE IN UNITED STATES

First Forest Experiment Station in the East Established to Halt Steady Depletion of the Country's Supply of Timber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In the hope that means can be found for halting the steady depletion of the country's timber supply, and for remedying a situation described by foresters as "exceedingly serious," the first forest experiment station in the eastern states has been established at Asheville, North Carolina. The station is under the Forest Service, division of the Department of Agriculture, and special problems will be studied, such as development of methods for artificial reforestation, and the quantity of timber of different species that can be successfully grown. It is hoped that out of the experiments conducted at the new station will arise some means by which the lumber shortage can be gradually overcome, and relief afforded for the excessive prices of lumber, pulp paper, and practically all wood products. The seriousness of the situation is stressed by the Department of Agriculture in announcing that three-fifths of the country's original timber stand has been destroyed, while a large percentage of the remaining two-fifths is made up of inferior second growth. It also points to the need of stimulating timber production in the east, since one cause of the high lumber prices is the fact that, while 90 per cent of the timber markets lie east of the Rockies, one-half of the timber supply is in three Pacific Coast states, Washington, Oregon and California. It is thought that by stimulating the growth in the southern Appalachians, upon which the United States has for many years depended for a large part of its hardwood products, the source of lumber supply can be more nearly coordinated with the market center, thus reducing prices.

Another reason given for locating the experiment station in the southern Appalachians is that the country will in the future have to depend on the steep mountain slopes in these states for a very large percentage of its high grade hardwood supplies. The bulk of the remaining hardwood is now in the Lower Mississippi Valley, but as the timber is removed, this land is to be used for agricultural purposes. Upon the success of the work in checking the decrease of timber land in the Appalachians, therefore, depends in large measure the future hardwood supply of the entire country.

## DRINKING DRIVER SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The most severe penalty yet imposed in a case of a motorist convicted in Rhode Island of driving while intoxicated is that of a jail sentence of 30 days and a fine of \$100. Larger fines had been imposed but this was the sentence for James W. Goas after conviction here. A great increase in the number of intoxicated drivers is said to be due to the perfunctory fine of \$100 which for years had not been exceeded in the district courts.

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## PROBLEMS IN PAPUA AWAIT AUSTRALIANS

White Settlers on the Island Are Said Not to Be Entirely Contented, and Demand Parliamentary Representation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office  
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Many Papua problems await the visit of A. Fynton, Minister for Home Territories. British New Guinea is in itself a handful for a white Australia. Its 30,000 square miles, its 350,000 natives and its huge coastline of 3,664 miles are little known, but recent criticisms of the Administration have led to a more general interest in Papua itself.

Rice cultivation seems likely to flourish exceedingly in the tropical paradise. The high price of imported rice, and the difficulty of obtaining it, have drawn attention to the desirability of its cultivation, especially as the labor required in planting and harvesting is small, compared with other tropical products. Experiments conducted by the government have proved most successful, the yield having been 30 bushels to the acre. Seed is now being distributed throughout the Territory, and in addition a government plantation of 30 acres is being established. The natives of Papua have become fond of rice and recent being deprived of it when imported supplies fall off.

Several inquiries have been made into the possibility of obtaining timber supplies, especially soft woods, for Australia, but the forest wealth has hardly been touched as yet. Once the magnificent trees of Papua have been identified—the native names are valuable as indicating the quality or species—development of timber traffic may speedily follow. At Buna Bay a company holds licenses over 50,000 acres and is beginning to install a plant.

W. R. Smith, the acting commissioner of Papua, reports that considerable activity is being displayed by the New Guinea Copper Mines, Ltd., on the Austroalpine mineral field, about 20 miles from Port Moresby. There is also a very important gold mine in Milne Bay which is being worked by the Broken Hill Block 10 Company.

Planted Areas  
The total amount planted in Papua up to March 31, 1920, the latest figures available, show 62,264 acres, comprising: coconuts, 46,774 acres; rubber, 776 acres; hemp, 6241 acres; other cultures, 1460 acres. The area planted increased by 65,181 acres between 1909 and 1914, but since then it has only increased about 30,000 acres. Plantations have been much hampered by shipping difficulties, and the high cost of all materials and food supplies and the market price of the principal products has been poor. For the last financial year, which closed on June 30, 1920, the quantity and value of Papuan products were as follows: Copra, 4080 tons; 124,035; hemp, 3836 tons, 212,284; rubber, 243 tons, 241,542; total value, 2,177,861.

Judge Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, reports that the last financial year was most successful in respect of the administration of the Territory. The increase in imports, exports and revenue was large and the returns generally were encouraging. The revenue, without the commonwealth subsidy, amounted to \$30,000 as compared with \$20,984 the previous year. The value of the imports had been \$442,741 as compared with \$258,112, and exports had amounted to \$270,481, as against \$176,247. The gold won had amounted to 11,750 ounces, as compared with 9988 ounces in the previous year.

Administration Criticized  
Papua has not been thoroughly contented under commonwealth administration, which dates back to 1906. Like the northern Territory, made famous by its rejection of unpopular officials, Papua clamors for representation in the federal Parliament. It has probably been fortunate in having Judge Murray as Administrator, but there has undoubtedly been a good deal of sympathy on the part of the commonwealth government. Australian statesmen are being educated in the art of governing huge native territories, and while they are learning, it is not surprising that many onlookers would prefer to see Papua and former German New Guinea included in an island federation with headquarters in Fiji.

A vigorous new critic, in the person of Thomas J. McMahon, has certainly shaken up both Papua and the federal government. Although he has been undoubtedly a little sweeping in his criticisms and some of his points have been more or less effectively answered, the settlers will feel grateful to him. Mr. McMahon declares that he found a complete estrangement between the commercial community and the Administration, largely owing to the laissez faire policy of the Australian Government and the use made of the plea that the natives must be protected. The taxation, he says, is excessive. Stuff going from the commonwealth to Papua and vice versa is taxed, and the Papuan trader gets no preference whatever. The 35 shillings per ton export duty on copra is resented and should be remitted, every effort being made to assist and not to retard the planter.

The critic also declares that he sees no signs of administrative progress in Papua since his last visit six years before. The roads are mostly mule tracks or village paths; the jetty at Port Moresby "is tottering to its end"; the water supply is most inadequate, and the sanitary arrangements primitive; there is no public scheme of electricity, and the lighting of the coast is poor.

The Acting Minister for Home Ter-

ritories, G. H. Wise, replying to Mr. McMahon, complained that he had confined himself to generalities as a rule and that where charges approached a specific form and were capable of examination they had been found to be unsupported by facts. "No evidence whatever has been adduced in support of the claim that a general inquiry into Papuan affairs should be instituted," declared the Minister, "nor is there the slightest ground for the allegation that the commonwealth government is unsympathetic in its attitude toward Papuan affairs."

Even the critic admitted, said Mr. Wise, that the plantations had "progressed wonderfully," to use his own words. So far from starving the local administration, the federal government had been, and was still, assisting Papuan finances by providing loans on easy terms for public works and other development purposes and, in addition, had recently decided to increase the annual subsidy from \$20,000 to \$30,000. There was no evidence, continued the Minister, of the alleged bitterness between the people and the Administration, but it was known that an insignificant minority resented the activity of the government officials in the protection of the natives. A good case had not been made out for the remission of the export duty on copra, and there was every reason to believe that the copra market would improve until the pre-war level of prices had been reached.

So far as the native tax was concerned, added Mr. Wise, it must be remembered that the proceeds were devoted exclusively to the betterment of the natives themselves, including expenditure on general and technical education.

## "TROOPING OF THE COLOR" IN LONDON

Mr. Churchill's Promise to Array  
Guards in Scarlet and Gold  
on King's Birthday Fulfilled

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—After the long years of drab, khaki-covered soldiers, it seemed almost an anachronism to hold the great military pageant which honored the birthday of King George V in all the glory of the scarlet, gold and beakskins of pre-war days. As an example of military pomp and circumstance the "trooping of the color" holds pride of place. The stalwart men, the flower of the British Army, the glittering staff, and the dashing sheen on the helmets and breastplates of the Household Cavalry, make up, together, a scene not soon to be forgotten.

The Life Guards, the Horse Guards, and the Brigade of Guards, as His Majesty's Household Troops, have always been a picturesque and popular feature of London life, and their emergence from the martial though drab war-time dress of khaki has had more, perhaps, to do with the present pre-war appearance of the metropolis than anything else. When Mr. Churchill, as Secretary of State for War, recently announced his intention of again putting the guards into their resplendent scarlet and gold, there was a great outcry on the part of the ardent economists, and the newspapers gleefully referred to "Winston's scarlet folly"; and it was argued that the dress-in which the soldiers had won glory for themselves and their country was good enough for all purposes and occasions.

### Color Again Evident

Nevertheless the transfer has been made for all ceremonial parades, and probably the khaki will soon be a thing of the past altogether for these troops. In spite of the reasons, economic and sentimental, which were urged against the change, there can be no manner of doubt that the Londoner is secretly delighted again to see the guards, of which he is so proud, decked out in the familiar uniforms. The "trooping of the color" pointedly demonstrated the change, and the old-time ceremonial exercised all its usual fascination over the large concourse of people who saw the spectacular display of martial manhood.

The King's birthday parade was attended by No. 1 and No. 2 troops of the Second Life Guards, two guards each from the first battalion Grenadier Guards, first battalion Coldstream Guards, and first battalion Scots Guards; and one guard each from the third battalion Grenadier Guards and the second battalion Scots Guards. In addition to these troops, guardsmen lined the mall and the parade ground. All these men were in scarlet review order, with the cumbersome but picturesque beakskins.

### Royalty in Command

The King, wearing the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Brigade of Guards; the Prince of Wales as Colonel of the Welsh Guards; and the Duke of Connaught as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, appeared on the parade ground at 11 o'clock. The King, after receiving the royal salute, passed down the line, and returned to the saluting base in front of the Horse Guards arch.

On the single word of command, "Troop!" the massed bands, in slow time, advanced to the music of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots." The escort for the color, provided by the first battalion Grenadier Guards, advanced, and the color was then saluted and taken over and carried in slow time to the "Grenadiers' March" down the long line, while the stationary troop remained punctiliously at the "present." After this came the march past in slow time, which presently was accelerated to quick time. The royal salute was again given, the troops moved off the parade ground, and the inspiring ceremonial was over.

## CRUSADE AGAINST LIQUOR FRUITFUL

Evidence Is Seen in England of  
Cohesion of the Temperance  
Forces and of Unanimity in  
Their Administrative Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The most hopeful feature of the anti-drink crusade in England is the growing cohesion of the temperance forces and their practically unanimous agreement on policy. The unity achieved by the adoption of the nine points—namely, Sunday closing; restriction of hours for the sale of drink on week days; reduction of the number of licensed premises; increased powers for local licensing authorities, to be exercised under a central coordinating authority; the control of clubs; abolition of grocers' licenses; prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors to young persons; local option, "the right of a locality to vote on the three options of No Change, Reduction, No License." The provision of alternatives to the liquor tavern for non-alcoholic refreshment, recreation, and social intercourse represents a great step in advance, and now a "plan of agreement" on immediate legislation has been arrived at by representatives of the four main temperance groups.

### The Three Options

The plan proposes that local option should be "enacted at once" for England, as the only means by which the people themselves can make their will effective regarding the existing multiplicity of facilities for the sale or supply of intoxicants, and applications for new facilities for sale or supply. The three options would be periodically submitted to the local electorate, interpreted in the following way: "No Change" would leave the position in the polling area unaltered; "Reduction" would involve the decrease of the total number of licensed premises and registered clubs in the polling area, by one-fourth; "No License" would involve the cancellation of all existing retail facilities for the sale and supply of intoxicating beverages, alike in licensed premises and registered clubs.

Under the plan, no new licenses would be granted and no new club supplying drink registered without the explicit consent of the electors in the locality directly concerned. A plebiscite of the electors immediately affected would be taken whenever an application for a new license or for the registration of a new club was deemed by the licensing justices to be of sufficient importance to demand serious consideration. Such a plebiscite is particularly necessary in new housing areas, to avoid establishing new places for the sale or supply of drink apart from the will of the inhabitants.

### Program of Reform

It is recognized that a program of temperance reform for the present day must be constructive as well as restrictive. The authors of the plan say "It is not sufficient to call for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor. It is essential to provide centers of fellowship in the stead of drink shops, where the people can meet in the leisure hours of the day for wholesome social purposes." The state, the municipalities, the churches, industrial and social welfare organizations should, it is urged, contribute in their respective spheres to the provision of these social centers for the people.

It is proposed to deal with the " vexed question of compensation" in the following way: Where, by the carrying of the "Reduction" or "No License" resolution, licenses are extinguished, or the registration of a new club would have been paid under the Act of 1904 if they had been extinguished on the ground of redundancy, compensation would be paid from the compensation levy on the "trade"; the levy to be uniform throughout the country and based on the actual sales of intoxicants, and the compensation fund to be national in its application. If this fund proved insufficient to meet the charges consequent on the closing of licensed houses, resort would then be made, for the purposes of compensation, to money raised by taxation levied on the sale of liquor. The compensation value, throughout the period during which compensation would be payable, should be based on the ascertained value of the license at the time of extinction, but it should in no case exceed the value attaching to the license at the date of the passage of the Local Option Act.

Compensation for licenses included within the compensation provisions of the Act of 1904 should cease at the end of a defined term of years. If, by the vote of the people a decision should be reached within this term involving the complete extinction of these licenses throughout the country, the compensation in that final stage should be borne by the National Exchequer. No compensation would be payable when by the vote of the people licenses not covered by the 1904 Act were extinguished nor when under similar circumstances registered clubs ceased to supply intoxicants.

Thus, under the plan, all retail facilities for the sale or supply of intoxicating liquors would become subject to the vote of the people at the first and at all succeeding local option polls.

### A Five Years' Campaign

On the foregoing basis the immediate enactment of local option for England is demanded, for "the grave results of alcoholism, shown in the

degradation of life, require that the people should be invested without delay with the power to decide for themselves whether the liquor traffic shall or shall not continue."

The president of the Wesleyan conference is now directing a special five years' temperance campaign. He says: "The moment for an all-round advance by the temperance forces in Britain has come. In all other English-speaking lands there is a revolt against alcoholism. The first local option polls in Scotland, the great no-license victories in Canada and New Zealand, and the vast American experiment are evidence. Here in the homeland, despite the government's failure to pass satisfactory temperance legislation, there are abundant proofs of the rekindling of faith and enthusiasm. It is seen more clearly than ever before that the problem is fundamentally moral. Legislative advance will follow, not precede, a healthier tone in public opinion. The conversion of public opinion is the work of the churches."

## BELGIANS' CLAIM TO DUTCH SOIL

Publication of Revelations in  
André Tardieu's Book Has  
Caused Cooling of Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—Notwithstanding the generally spontaneous and persistent manifestations of charity shown by the Dutch people during the four years of the war to the hundreds of thousands of refugees from Belgium, the relations between the two countries have considerably cooled down since the publication of certain revelations, dating from the period of peace negotiations. At that time it became known in Holland that Belgian diplomacy, supported by that of France, sought to obtain the annexation of Dutch territory to Belgium, especially Zeeland Flanders (between the left bank of the lower Scheldt, and the Belgian frontier), together with the Dutch province of Limburg, situated between Belgium and Germany. These territories had been definitely assigned to Holland by the treaty of 1839. Belgian diplomacy—including, King Albert—settling forth strategic reasons, endeavored to obtain the cession of these territories to Belgium. Such were the revelations which were made concerning the Treaty of Versailles.

### Two Different Views

A book was recently published in Paris in which the author, André Tardieu, discusses the interrelated negotiations which took place there in 1919. "Some of our great allies," he writes, "would have preferred Belgium and Holland to negotiate directly, but after a long debate of the ministers of foreign affairs, it was decided that the great powers should take part in the negotiations. Two different views were developed in the Belgian Government. The Socialists wanted no annexation, while the bourgeois parties desired to give Belgium complete military and economic guarantees for the use of the Scheldt, the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal and the Antwerp-Meuse Canal, the best solution being to place the left bank of the Scheldt and Dutch Limburg under Belgian sovereignty.

"If the Belgian proposal had been accepted, Holland might have been indemnified by territory on the banks of the Rhine and in Prussia. On February 11, however, the Belgian position was declared that did not see how Holland was to be induced to discuss the sovereignty question, to which he added, on March 31, that there was no ground for requiring Germany to cede territory to Holland.

### Right to Plebiscite

"On April 1, the King of the Belgians expressed his surprise at the objections raised by the British Admiralty in connection with the left bank of the Scheldt. Mr. Lloyd George replied that if King Albert desired to modify the régime of the Scheldt, Great Britain was prepared to acquiesce, but when it came to territorial questions, that was quite a different affair. On April 16 Mr. Hymans, however, the Belgian plenipotentiary to a plebiscite, but this was in vain. The Supreme Council overruled all cession of Dutch territory to Belgium and German territory to Holland."

So far Mr. Tardieu. The revelations of a personage, so authorized, caused a very painful impression throughout all Holland. The most important newspaper of the Dutch press, the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant," wrote about it thus: "It is well that the people of Holland should be at length informed from a trustworthy source, that the King of the Belgians personally and Minister Hymans had made an attempt to take away a considerable portion of our territory, and that the French representatives at the Supreme Council of the Allies aided and abetted them in their plans."

### A "Perfidious" Attempt

"First Wilson, and after him, definitely and with decision, Lloyd George, put an end to this perfidious Belgian attempt. Now that Poincaré and Clemenceau have retired from the scene, and French politics, at least in this respect, have become somewhat more moderate, there is every right to suppose that the plan has now been definitely abandoned. But Mr. Tardieu's book remains as a warning to us to keep a sharp lookout."

The friction between Holland and Belgium has not disappeared, but has made itself evident in the new problem of the "Wielingen," a navigable channel at the entrance of the Scheldt, now in the possession of Holland, but upon ownership of which Belgium insists.

## BRITISH RAILWAY BILL IS OPPOSED

Railway Labor Holds Measure  
Precludes Possibility of Nationalization—Capital Objects to Perpetual Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The second reading of the railway bill, a summary of which appeared recently in The Christian Science Monitor, was marked by an interesting debate in the House of Commons, and revealed opposition from two sources. Labor, represented by Mr. Clynes, objected to the bill on the ground that it prejudiced any future attempt at nationalization, and railway Capital, represented by Sir Frederick Banbury, because it perpetuated government control and interference.

The debate was opened by Sir Eric Geddes, who, in a speech characterized by an obvious desire for conciliation, drew the attention of the House to the fact that although every transport undertaking throughout the world had, during and since the war, suffered a period of anxiety, the railways alone had been guaranteed their return on capital. He gave interesting comparative figures for the cost rates to the railway user for freight haulage. In 1913 the comparative costs in ton-miles were: United States, 4d.; France and Prussia, 6d.; Great Britain, 9d. The present cost in Great Britain is 1s. 9d. per ton-mile. The comparative cost of construction per mile was: United States, \$15,000; Prussia, \$25,000; France, \$30,000; Great Britain, \$55,000.

### Government Not Obligated

The Minister for Transport thought it was idle to speculate as to what would have happened if the railways had not been under government control, and thought there was no evidence to prove that control had put the railways of the country in their present position. The government was advised that it was really under no obligation to put the railways back into their pre-war position. The sum of £60,000,000 as compensation was inserted in the bill on the agreement of the majority of the railway companies, and he believed it was a wise and reasonable settlement. In the original draft of the bill he had suggested a "pool," but the companies had rejected it.

In the scheme for grouping the railways, the government believed that far-reaching economies would be effected. It had been given by certain people as £45,000,000 per year, but he thought £25,000,000 was a conservative estimate of the saving likely to be attained within the next few years. Economies would be effected, he believed, chiefly through operating big groups, and through standardization. The objection that the bill would establish a great bureaucratic control of the railways was parried by the statement that it gave large privileges and powers to the companies, and it was the duty of the government to see that these were not used oppressively.

### Community of Interests

In the arrangement for automatic reduction of rates—80 per cent to the trader and 20 per cent to the railway company—he believed that they had for the first time a real community of interests, and a safeguard against high costs. Both for himself and for the government, Sir Eric said he regretted that the representatives of labor had deliberately surrendered their claims to representation on the board of directors. The government considered that was a mistake. Finally the Minister of Transport commended the bill as providing a bridge between war-time guarantees and control, and post-war equilibrium and renewed prosperity, with the reasonable prospect of avoiding such labor catastrophes as that occurring in the coal fields.

Mr. Clynes (Labor), who described the bill as "a makeshift," moved the following amendment: "That this House cannot assent to the second reading of a bill which not only fails to provide for the public ownership and control of the railways, but would prejudice the future acquisition of the railways by the State on fair and economic basis, which provides for the payment to the railway companies of a sum far in excess of the amount due to them in consequence of temporary state control, and which, repealing the statutory limitation imposed upon railway rates, vests in a non-elected body the arbitrary power of fixing those rates."

### Changed Policy

In a reasoned argument on this amendment, Mr. Clynes reminded the House that the bill represented a complete change of policy on the part of the government, and ran directly counter to its election promises. On March 20, 1918, the Premier had informed a deputation of the Trade Union Congress that he was in general sympathy with its proposals for railway nationalization, and during the election campaign of that year the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, had announced publicly that it was the intention to nationalize the railways, and that he spoke with some authority in making that declaration. Why, he asked, had the government changed its policy? On the question of the surrender by Labor of its right to representation, Mr. Clynes spoke with regret, but stated that it was compelled to take this course under pressure from the railway companies.

Sir Eric Geddes interposed to say that no pressure was put upon the leaders of the men, but Mr. Clynes persisted that such was his information and suggested that the matter be further discussed in committee by those who could speak authoritatively for both sides. He described compul-

sory arbitration, which he held was implied in the present wording of Clause 56 of the bill, as one of the greatest issues ever discussed in the realm of industry. In making that statement he wished the House to understand that he did not intend to belittle the advantages of arbitration, indeed he desired rather to create an atmosphere favorable to arbitration. Nation's Expectation

Mr. Arthur Henderson (Labor) advanced that the bill did not give the nation the system which at the general election they had been led to expect. He pointed out that the railway unions had abandoned their claim to representation on the management, because the companies had made it a condition of accepting the Wages Control Board. They believed that this course was toward industrial peace, and in the interests of the community as well as of themselves.

Sir Eric Geddes in his reply to the points raised during the debate made the important admission that the bill was the only alternative to nationalization which the government had been able to find. At one time nationalization had looked like an evil which the government could not avoid. He now thought it could avoid it.

On a division, 65 voted for Mr. Clynes' amendment and 259 against. The bill was then read a second time.

## REJECTION OF SOVIET BY GERMAN MINERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The annual congress of the German Miners Trade Unions which has just taken place in Gleussen clearly showed that, as has always been believed, the moderate element in the German Labor movement has definitely obtained the upper hand. A resolution to the effect that the mining unions of Germany should acknowledge the leadership of the Soviet Government of Moscow was rejected by an overwhelming majority, only seven delegates being found to vote for Mr. Lenine and his friends. In the discussion which preceded the vote harsh words were uttered regarding the Soviet dictatorship which, under the mantle of democracy, was declared to have introduced methods of tyranny more intolerable, so far as the workers are concerned, than those of the old Tsarist régime.

While the German miners resolutely rejected all idea of community of interest with Communism, they proclaimed once again their adhesion to the Socialist program. An interesting speech by the Reichstag deputy, Mr. Hué, an extremely able and moderate Labor leader, introduced the debate. Mr. Hué said the question of nationalization—or socialization, as the Germans call it—did not necessarily concern the mining industry only, but rather was one which involved the whole industry throughout the world. He maintained, however, that the "trustification" of the mining industry in Germany, of which Hugo Stinnes was the outstanding figure, almost made it necessary, if the interests of the community were to be adequately safeguarded, that some sort of socialization should be attempted.

"There is no other way of preventing the exploitation of the community by the German trust kings," he added amid the cheers of his delegates. "The present Minister of Reconstruction, Mr. Walther Rathenau, has recently declared that increased production is necessary if the conditions of the Versailles Peace Treaty and those of the recently accepted ultimatum are to be fulfilled. In order to induce the German workers to consent to increased production some assurance must be forthcoming that private exploitation of public commodities shall cease."

Mr. Hué resolutely rejected the proposal of Mr. Stinnes, Mr. Voegler and other leading mine owners that by the issue of mining shares to workers an effective cooperation between capitalists and Labor might be reached. Mr. Hué's views did not, however, find unanimous approval from the delegates present, for the representatives of the Christian Miners Union—an organization which numbers over 250,000 members, mostly Roman Catholics—declared themselves not only opposed to Communism, but also to Socialism. The moderate nature of the speeches and the rejection of all collaboration with Moscow by the miners have given great satisfaction in German Government circles.

The annual report of the German Miners Union which has just been issued shows that the union, by far the most influential of the German Labor organizations, has a membership of 467,339, of whom 2524 are women. Overturning rather than unemployment, according to the report, mentioned, would seem to be the most striking feature of the German mining industry at present.

### TRANSVAAL FARMERS' PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—A Farmers Exchange has been formed for the purpose of marketing meat as direct as possible to the consumer. The exchange has been registered as a limited liability company. The present marketing system maintains five distinct groups of middlemen, each group being composed of a relatively large number of members, many of whom are wholly unnecessary in the volume of trade handled. These groups are speculators who buy from the producer; auctioneers, many of whom finance the speculators; wholesale dealers, many of whom are financed by auctioneers; contractors, other than wholesale dealers, who undertake contracts and supply labor; compounds; and, lastly, retail dealers. The Farmers Exchange proposes to eliminate a great many of these contributors to high prices for the consumers and low prices for the farmer. The exchange represents no small cooperative movement.

## MR. HUGHES TAKEN TO TASK IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—"A word of warning" has been given to the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, by his former colleague and Federal Treasurer, W. A. Watt, who believes that Mr. Hughes has shown want of tact and diplomacy in his comments in England on the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Mr. Watt considers that only by the most tactful handling of the issues involved in the treaty is its reenactment likely to be obtained with proper conditions and reservations.

"What Mr. Hughes said when he touched Plymouth is not diplomacy and it is not prudence," declared Mr. Watt. "We do not want to disclose our mind with such frankness to the men who have the thing we need, and who can put their own terms on it. I believe a word of warning is necessary to the Prime Minister, knowing he is not versed in the delicacies and refinements of diplomacy, simply to indicate to him that when we trust him with the representation of the interests of Australia in this crisis of its history we expect him to act with judgment, and that we hope he will not repeat his initial blunder."

## BALLARAT AMALGAMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALLARAT, Victoria.—Many years of rivalry between the town of Ballarat East and the city of Ballarat were ended when Lady Helena Rous severed a red and white ribbon on the dividing line of the two municipalities, the ceremony marking the amalgamation of the areas. Amid the pealing of bells the old rivals came together and a united Ballarat will now go fearlessly forward to new and greater achievements.

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## MADRID TRYING TO IMPROVE MANNERS

New Regulations Decided on for Conduct of People in Streets, With Penalties Provided in Default of Their Observance

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—It has been determined to lay down new regulations for the conduct of people toward each other in the streets and other public places and to insist, at the cost of a fine in default, upon their observance. This appears to be part of a long-drawn-out campaign by the higher authorities to make of the new Madrid the ideal capital. This indeed is the ultimate ideal of the city fathers and their municipal relations, and from time to time they prosecute it vigorously, occasionally to the inconvenience and protest of the people. For years past, as everybody knows, the most remarkable intensity has been displayed in the improvement of the streets, squares and public and semi-public edifices. The evolution of the new Gran Via is in the direction of the dreams of 10 years ago, and if Madrid, so small after all and handicapped in other ways, still lags far behind the great capitals in its appearance, it declares that in some architectural features, notably its banks, it is superior to all of them.

So much attention having been given to the buildings, the people are now coming in for a certain special consideration. Spaniards themselves are traveling far more now than ever before, and the voyagers made to England, the United States and France—the latter is the nearest, but appears to be least favored by those who have means for traveling as they please—during the past year have exceeded all records. Everybody wants to make a trip to London, and whatever may be the difficulties of England at the present time the Spaniards discount them much, and for themselves hold English prestige higher than ever they did. The people who have come back are commonly complaining that Spanish manners at the present time are not what they ought to be, and if the country does not take some special measures in this respect it will suffer severely. Articles have been written in the papers by returned wanderers to this effect, and in various directions one notices an effort at self-improvement.

### The New Campaign

But most interesting, even very remarkable in this respect, has been the new campaign undertaken by Milan de Priego, the Director-General of Security, and thus the chief police official of the capital. Since Mr. de Priego has been in office he has set out upon a series of reforms with the object of purifying and strengthening the ordinary social life of the people in what he considered desirable ways, and to this end has embarked upon original methods without making examination, according to the usual Spanish custom, of what is being done in other countries and merely copying. Some of his new dispositions have been received with alternate laughter and indignation, but the Director of Security continues on his way unheeding, though for the past few weeks he has been the chief subject of the comic cartoons in the papers. He had the key for his action in the regulation made some time ago to the effect that any person heard using objectionable language in the streets or in any public place should forthwith be fined 40 pesetas or be sent to prison for a fortnight—or perhaps both.

It is no doubt to the credit of Madrid that notice of this regulation in bold white letters on blue ground is displayed on enameled iron plates in many parts of the city, including the places adjacent to the entrances to the chief hotels, and the entrances to the parks. Whether it is the effect of this regulation or not, it is probable that less objectionable language is heard in the public places than in perhaps any other capital. Still there was the question as to whether the speech purification might not be carried even further, and accordingly notification was issued that special vigilance would be observed and the law on the subject would be insisted upon to the fullest extent.

### Spanish Chivalry

Now Milan de Priego has turned his attention to the subject of Spanish chivalry and the behavior of the men toward women. He has determined upon improvements in these matters. He has revived an old law and improved upon it, as was necessary, with the object of bettering the attitude of men toward women in the public thoroughfares. He has found from observation and in other ways that there is a lessening of respect on the part of men, and that their language toward women in the streets, likewise their conduct, is not what it should be. Accordingly he has insisted that in this matter also a special vigilance will be observed in the future, and that any men who offend against the letter and spirit of the regulations shall be promptly punished, and that it will be the duty of all good citizens who become cognizant of such delinquencies to report them to the authorities.

All these things, however, have been as nothing in comparison with the amount of public stir caused by new regulations about the cinema shows. Milan de Priego in the first place issued a regulation that for the future all men should occupy one part of these places of amusement and all women another part. This caused a storm of protest, women particularly declaring that such enactments were ridiculous and reflected on the ability of the Spanish women to look after

themselves, while others pressed the inconvenience of a hypothetical case of a fire occurring in a cinema or something else happening, as the result of which all desired to leave the building with special celerity.

### At the Cinema

It was argued that the fact that members of a family at such a time would be separated from each other would gravely prejudice the degree of order that might be maintained. However, soon after this regulation had been issued, an amended one was sent forth, the Director-General endeavoring to meet some of the objections that had been advanced. Most people declared then that he was falling into chaos, and that to settle a small problem he had erected a much larger one. In the amended regulation it was laid down that men and women should be separated at these places of amusement, except in the balconies or boxes, in this way—that two-fifths of the seats should be reserved for women, girls and boys of not more than ten years of age, and that of the remaining three-fifths half should be set apart for men who went alone and children who should be taken by men, and the other half for men and women indiscriminately. Persons of more than ten years of age who should seat themselves in the wrong part would be fined a minimum of 50 pesetas, and the same in the case of all persons who assisted in their accommodation in such parts. There has been an other outcry against the amended rule: some of the proprietors of cinema houses, of which remarkably fine specimens have lately been erected in Madrid, declare that the confusion and inconvenience arising from the regulations are such that the public will not come, and therefore, rather than run at a loss and with so much bother, they will close the houses.

It is also pressed that boys of 11 have not got 50 pesetas to pay fines with, and they are just the class who are most likely to get into the wrong parts. But the Director-General of Security insists, and the regulations are in force. He has also issued orders prohibiting women from smoking in the cafes. The best Spanish feeling, it may be said, is strongly against the example set by foreign countries in this matter.

### Law Against Gambling

Milan de Priego, indefatigable and caring nothing for the strong debates about his procedure that have been taking place in the Ayuntamiento, has set about the remedy of other evils. There is a law against gambling houses in Spain, but it is notoriously and openly broken right in the center of Madrid as well as other parts. The Director-General of Security has determined to enforce this law, and the edict has gone forth that the gaming houses must be closed. He has also issued new regulations concerning the management of the traffic in the city. There was need of them, even though Madridians, pretending their liberties are being encroached upon, protest.

The central square of the city, the Puerta del Sol, is at most times of the day an absolutely chaotic confusion of street cars entering from the 10 thoroughfares that lead into the place. New regulations have been made for effecting an improvement in this state of things, while at the same time orders have been given by which private automobiles and horse vehicles shall only travel by certain routes. This latter has led to much protest, and in the Plaza de Cibeles, at the foot of the Alcala, and in front of the Bank of Spain, there was a scene when an army captain refused to obey the orders of the police as to the direction he should pursue. The law was at once set in motion against him.

Despite all protests, the Director-General of Security persists in his policy, and for the time being, at all events, it is prevailing.

## NATIVE ADAPTABILITY OF JAPANESE PEOPLE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—Concentration on the development of natural science is the one salvation for Japan against the competition of the West, in the opinion of Dr. Shinkichi Uesugi, professor in the Imperial University of Tokyo, who says that "there is a possibility of Japan's attaining a predominant position in Asia only if she undertakes this task in earnest." He believes that by perfecting herself in natural science, Japan will be able to exploit Asia without the help of the Occident.

"That Japan has been able to attain her present rank as a world power," he says, "is primarily due to the fact that she has adopted the learning of the West and applied it to all the branches of her national life. I believe in the ability of the Japanese to dominate the scientific world. It is said that Japanese science is nothing more than a copy of western learning. It may be so, but this is no reason why the Japanese should be ashamed of taking what is superior in the civilization of others. Whether imitation or original knowledge is power."

"Another reason for the promotion of science is that, without being scientifically strong, Japan cannot hope to save herself. Although she is poor in natural resources, Japan has neighbors who are as rich in natural resources as any nations of the world. England and the United States today dominate the wealth of the world, but who can say that Japan cannot compete with these countries if only she sets about exploiting China and Asiatic Russia?"

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## CAN BULGARIANS PAY THE INDEMNITY?

Governments of Greece, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia Have Protested Against Failure of Bulgaria to Meet Engagements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—It is now over two months that the Reparations Commission, entrusted with seeing to the execution of the financial and economic penalties imposed on Bulgaria by the Treaty of Neuilly, has been journeying here. This commission is composed of the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France and Italy, each one accompanied by an imposing staff. The Treaty of Neuilly, alike in this respect to the greater part of the treaties which were drawn up in Paris, contains stipulations which are practically inexecutable, and the Bulgarians had founded great hopes of possible modifications. Unfortunately for them, the Reparations Commission did not at first show itself to be much more accommodating than that of Berlin or Vienna, which naturally did not fail to provoke the liveliest alarm in the government and among the people.

### Exactions Imposed

The heaviest exactions imposed upon Bulgaria consisted in the payment, by installments reaching over a period of 30 years, of a war indemnity of \$500,000,000 francs in gold, and the immediate delivery of several hundred thousand head of live stock. The first installment of the indemnity, consisting of 135,000,000 leva in gold, is already due, and the commission insists upon the payment without delay. But 135,000,000 gold leva, at the present rate of exchange, is worth about 2,000,000,000 leva in paper, the only currency in use.

The total of the state revenue for the financial year 1921-22 is estimated as being hardly 2,000,000,000, and the Bulgarian Treasury, not having any kind of reserve at its disposal, it is easy to draw conclusions. Concerning the cattle, the government decreed 20 days without meat during the month of April last and 10 meatless days—each for the months of May and June, which, it was estimated, would allow of its delivering 50,000 sheep.

The war having greatly diminished the quantity of live stock, especially cattle, the country will not be able to dispose of all that is necessary for the want of the farms and the transports. The delivery of horned stock at the present moment would be equivalent to putting a complete stop on all traffic, commerce and agriculture, the inevitable result of which would be famine.

The commission has admitted the appropriateness of the expropriation of this situation, and will probably come to a decision in consequence, without the intervention of the three neighboring countries, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania and Greece.

### Changing the Commission

The great powers have decided to abandon their share of the Bulgarian indemnities in favor of these three countries bordering upon Bulgaria. These countries would like to replace the members of the Reparations Commission by representatives of their own: one Serbian, one Rumanian and one Greek, and obtain the authorization of a military occupation of Bulgaria, in case the matter did not strictly fulfill all the conditions prescribed by the Treaty of Neuilly.

Arrangements might be made to with the first two countries; but the third, the one that sustained the last damage and suffered the least from the war—namely Greece, proves to be most obdurate. More than any other country Greece fears the rivalry of Bulgaria, and all her efforts tend to maintain the latter in a state of weakness. Greece is no less apprehensive of a reconciliation taking place between Bulgarians, Serbians and Rumanians, all three of whom see with displeasure the occupation of the whole of the coast of the Ionian Sea by the Greeks, who on this side bar their way of access to the open sea.

### Greece Seeks a Success

The government of Athens, in consequence of the bad turn of affairs attendant upon the expedition in Asia Minor, seeks all in its power to pacify public opinion by a success of some kind, political or military, that may perhaps be obtained elsewhere. That explains the threat of occupying the heights of the Rhodope and the Strandja hills, and of taking the Bulgarians' cattle by force, while accusing the Bulgarian government of forming bands of "komitadjis."

On April 11 last, the Athenian Cabinet agreed with the cabinets of Bucharest and Belgrade, who are still gravitating in the orbit of Greece, and sent a collective note to Mr. Stam-

boilskit, the Premier of the Cabinet of Sofia, to formally protest against the non-execution of the Bulgarian engagements. The President Minister referred the complainants to the Reparations Commission of the great powers, and has submitted the case to the United States of America—representative at Sofia.

### Washington Disapproves

On April 20 the government press bureau of Washington cabled to Europe officially that: "The concerted action of the Balkan States against Bulgaria had produced a bad impression in America. The Government of Washington disapproved of the belligerent intention of these states and more especially the attacks of the Greeks upon the guard posts and the villages of the Rhodope. America disapproved all and any attempt to jeopardize peace. It was to be hoped that neither Jugo-Slavia nor Rumania would lend themselves to play the game of the Government of Athens, who, beaten in Anatolia, has urgent need of victories and seems disposed to win at least one by attacking disarmed Bulgaria."

The effect of this attitude of the United States of America has been very considerable in all the Balkan countries.

## A CITY IS BUILT BY STUDENTS OF PRAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—In the vicinity of Prague there exists something unique in the world: a students' city, the origin of which is worth relating.

When, after the war, the Tzecho-Slovakian students of the University of Prague could not find rooms in which to live at moderate prices, when the new state found it impossible to fulfill all the manifold duties incumbent upon it, or come to the help of the students, when the efforts made to get them taken up by private families proved unsuccessful, and more than 1000 of them were homeless—the studying youths of the city made a brave resolve: they decided to help themselves.

Thus it came about that on October 3, 1920, an appeal to the public, to the students and to the government appeared in the newspapers. The student fraternity became the builder. Tokens of sympathy came from all quarters. The city of Prague gave the ground on which to build, Professor Zahorsky put his invention of transportable wood buildings at their disposal, and on October 15 the first work in connection with building was begun in earnest. So great was the enthusiasm among the students, that up till Christmas a daily average contingent of 180 of them came to work digging foundations, trimming and cutting stones.

On October 28, the national fête day of the young republic, 530 students worked busily at the founding of the new city. Workmen of all kinds and masons came continually offering voluntary help. When sufficient money had been brought together, materials were ordered in December; at the end of the same month the first pavilion had a roof on it. Altogether 10 such were to be built, beautifully situated were to be built, surrounded by six with 56 inhabitants each, and four with 92 inhabitants, two in each room, thus providing for the immediate housing of 694 students, and great plans are being thought out for the future.

The whole of the buildings of the colony—to which will be added later a large central building, such as a big hotel or city hall—will cost 6,000,000 crowns. Those who have taken an active working part in the construction will have a preferential right to live in the place. It is with legitimate pride that the students point to the "city" which they have built with their own hands, above the entrance to which stands out in bold relief the following inscription: "We believe in and work for a better future for all students."

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## TZECHS WILL HOLD AN ORIENT FAIR

Fair at Pressburg Gains Point Since Country Is in a Strategic Position Commercially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The great success of the Prague industrial fair has induced the authorities to establish an Orient fair at Bratislava (Pressburg), which is the principal Tzecho-Slovakian port on the Danube. The fair will be held between August 6-15, and there is a steadily increasing number of applicants desiring to exhibit their goods from all the neighboring states (i. e., from Hungary, Austria, Rumania, Germany) as well as from Italy, the Balkan and the Levant.

It is already certain that many thousands of visitors from all the central European countries, as well as from the Balkans, will visit Bratislava during the fair, which thus offers a rare opportunity to exporters for establishing new commercial relations, as well as for a direct inquiry into the economic conditions of Tzecho-Slovakia.

The Balkan countries have always been the best customer of Tzecho-Slovakian goods, and only the unfavorable conditions of transport and exchange have prevented the Tzecho-Slovakian industrialists from doing extensive business with the agricultural countries of the Near East. Now that the conditions are improving, and the political agreements of the little entente have been supplemented by commercial treaties, it is felt that the time has come for opening up trade on a more solid basis.

### Trade with Balkans

This, and the large amount of business done with the Jugo-Slavs, Bulgarians and Rumanians at the last Prague samples fair, induced the management to arrange for a special train with exhibits of Tzecho-Slovakian products, which will be sent on tour to all the important towns of Rumania, Bulgaria and Jugo-Slavia. Tzecho-Slovakia is doing the bulk of her trade with the Balkans on a basis of barter, i. e., in exchange for corn and raw materials.

It is the natural resources of Tzecho-Slovakia which make it one of the richest trading countries in Europe. It possesses many important industries and has an adequate supply of coal and other minerals. It is estimated that about 80 per cent of the mines and industrial enterprises of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire are now located within the boundaries of the Tzecho-Slovakian Republic. The country has also large supplies of timber and extensive tracts of agricultural land. When production can be reestablished on a normal basis, the new Republic should be independent of foreign countries for the bulk of its requirements of foodstuffs.

### Tzechs' Central Position

The central position of Tzecho-Slovakia, situated as it is in the very heart of Europe, is a great natural advantage to the new State, and it will certainly exercise a considerable influence on the future trade and eco-

nomic development of the Republic. The River Elbe affords easy communication with Germany and the North Sea, the Danube with the countries of southeast Europe, and the basin of the River Oder in Silesia gives an outlet to Poland. Tzecho-Slovakia, therefore, an industrial country, situated in the very center of Europe and surrounded on three sides by agricultural states (Poland, Hungary, Rumania). This gives the country a strategic position for trade with the markets of eastern and southern Europe, which are large purchasers of manufactured goods.

Of the natural resources of the Republic, the coal deposits and iron mines, in connection with excellent transport facilities, have combined to make Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia among the most active industrial districts of Europe. Sugar, glass and textiles may be considered as the leading industries of these provinces. In Slovakia, the fourth Province of the Republic, cereals are the chief crops raised. Water power, which, especially in Slovakia is almost unlimited, is also extensively utilized.

At the present time the country is passing through a period of trade depression, which has naturally also had an adverse effect on its foreign trade. This is part of the same stagnation as England and America began to feel in December last, though its efforts upon Tzecho-Slovakia had been somewhat delayed. The steady advance of wages, which had risen to a considerable degree, had also an adverse influence upon trade, as the advantage enjoyed by foreign merchants on account of the low exchange was almost eliminated. Thus there has been a slackening in foreign trade since about the middle of last year, but it is considered most unlikely that this will continue.

### COAL DEPOSITS IN RIVERINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Coal deposits, probably the most extensive in Australia, have been discovered in the Riverina, near the southern border of New South Wales. The seam is 37 feet thick and the coal-bearing belt is estimated at 28,150 acres, which is expected to yield 45,000 tons to the acre of sub-bituminous smokeless coal inferior only to that of Newcastle.

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## GOVERNMENT COUNCIL MEETS IN ALEPPO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The first meeting of the Government Council for the State of Aleppo took place at the Serailah. General de Lamotte decreed the constitution of a mixed court of appeal for the revision of the sentences subject to appeal pronounced by the Sheriffian Councils of War during the Arab occupation. News received at Aleppo indicates that peace and tranquillity reign at Idlib, due to the energetic measures taken by the authorities.

The Angora Government, after having authorized transactions between the Turkish vilayets and Syria, have withdrawn that authorization and prohibited the exportation of products from any part of Anatolia for the entire duration of the war with Greece.

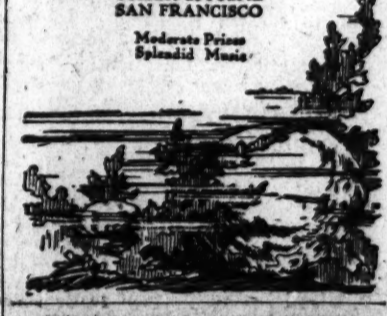
### TIME SET FOR CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, New York.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union of New York State will hold its forty-eighth annual convention here October 5 to 10 this year, in the Powers Hotel.



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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Giuseppe Garibaldi,  
the Savior of Italy

In the first half of last century North Italy belonged to Austria, the center formed the papal states, and there was no choice between Emperor and Pope as oppressors; while the south was also under alien rule. The Italians were slaves in their own country.

A man can be born to no higher destiny than to become the liberator of his country from the tyranny of a cruel power. In July, 1807, there came into the world a child who was to after years to fulfill that noble task for Italy. His name was Giuseppe Garibaldi. His home was at Nice, he was the son and grandson of a sailor, and the courage of the sea was in his heart, and their changing colors in his eyes. His father was a frugal man of quiet non-republican sentiments; his gentle and pious mother grew up to love devotedly. To her compassion for all who were poor and unhappy he ascribes his passionate desire to succor the oppressed, and especially to bring deliverance to his own downtrodden fellow countrymen. The harsh experiences of his life never lessened the considerate tenderness and generosity of his nature; he was always sparing of life in battle and chivalrous to his enemies; such a word as reprisals was unknown to him. His followers were devoted to him. There was something compelling in his eyes and melodious voice, an attraction in the simplicity and kindness of his disposition, something that awakened trust in the quiet dignity of his expression. Many speak of the beauty of his face and bright chestnut hair that fell low in curls on his neck, and of some general appearance which gave him resemblance to a lion.

To the free-hearted boy, born to a life of action, the school bench of those days had few attractions, and when 15, he proposed to some schoolfellows to escape. The plan was immediately carried out, and seeking a boat, they set sail, but some one had seen them, and a vessel was sent after them, and after a short voyage they were ignominiously carried back home. The escapade had one good result, however, it decided Garibaldi's parents that they could not tie him down to a humdrum life on land, and so they gave their consent to his being apprenticed to the sea, which was his home for the next 18 years. To be on the sea then meant many dangers, and Garibaldi speaks quite casually of being three times captured by pirates. Now and again he met refugees, who told him how Mazzini and his "Young Italy" party were struggling for liberty, and the spirit was stirred within him. Till at last the die was cast, and landing at Marseilles on a return voyage, he threw in his lot with the Republicans. He began action immediately by joining the navy in the hope of winning it over to liberal ideas, but the navy did not respond, and he came a suspect. A small fruit seller in Genoa helped him to escape in peasant clothes to France, where, at Marseilles, he for the first time saw his name in the papers, in an announcement of the home government that capital sentence had been passed upon him. So Garibaldi became an exile, and the next 12 years were spent in South America, where he joined in the spaciousness and freedom of the Uruguayan steppes, and describes the splendid wild horse in the style of a modern job. He hated the bondage of the conventional world. "What does it matter to me," he writes, "if I have only the clothes I stand up in (and he was known to part with almost the last of these) or what care I if I am fighting for liberty if the people I serve can pay me or not." When his soldiers' rations did not include candles he sat in the dark without more ado.

The little republic of Rio Grande was then struggling for independence and Garibaldi delighted to assist her both as a buccannier and a soldier. He went through endless experiences, even to imprisonment. He formed his cavalry of the matchless native horsemen of the plains, armed with their fearsome three-thonged aling called a "holas," and amid the vast forests, plains and gorges of South America, learned the art of guerrilla warfare, which helped him in perilous times to come. Here he met his wife, Anita, a fearless daughter of the plains, who took an active part in his sea fights, and being once more made prisoner on land, escaped, got hold of a fiery horse, and rode for four days without food, through dense forests, over plains, crossing swollen rivers by clinging to her horse, till, after 60 miles' ride, she rejoined her husband.

Later, at Montevideo, Garibaldi raised his "Italian Legion" from among the Italian refugees, the first of the noted "Red Shirts."

At last, in 1847, news came from Italy of the successes of the Republicans, and Garibaldi and his "Red Shirts" were safe to return, and they crossed the Atlantic, their hearts alight and their voices ringing with patriotic hopes and songs, and when they landed the Italians gazed in astonishment at these swarthy, brigand-like soldiers, with their red shirts and waving black ostrich feathers in their hats, who were to do such gallant deeds.

Then came some epic events in Garibaldi's life—the glorious defense of Rome; the scene in the Piazza after his fall, when he spoke his last words to the soldiers. He was leaving Rome; to those who cared to follow, rather than remain in bondage, he could offer nothing but hardship, and the crowds that had cheered when he rode into their midst sobbed as he turned away. But that evening he rode out of the city; his devoted wife beside him, with 4000 followers, whom he led into safety, with the enemy at

his heels, right across Italy to the Adriatic.

There followed a further exile in North America, the building of a little home on the island of Caprea, with waves, winds and wild goats for companions. At last the long waiting over, and the landing in Sicily in the early months of 1860, with 1000 men only; it was the beginning of the expedition which ended that same autumn with the election of Victor Emmanuel as the first King of United Italy. Garibaldi was offered riches and honors; he refused all and retired to his island home—as some one characteristically puts it, "to dig up the potatoes he had planted in the spring." Garibaldi had fulfilled his purpose—Italy was free.

## A Lovely Secret

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I've shown Arabella the secret place

On the hill by the horse-chestnut tree.

Though she seems to know things just as soon as I do

'Cause she's 'most always with me, you see;

And all my dad's told me I've whispered to her;

'Bout the moth, and the brown honey bee.

I've shown her the bat in our grain loft so dark.

Where at night the stars wink in at me;

And I've shown her the first pinky buds of the may

That ever came out on our tree. But this is the loveliest thing of them all,

And it's ever so precious to me.

Arabella's my doll, just in case you don't know,

And she knows when the swallows have fled;

And she won't tell my secret 'bout baby's dormice.

Lying snugly curled up in their bed. I expect that the chestnut tree heard me tell dad:

"But that chap's safe as I am," he said.

Making Houses Out of  
Cardboard

"This looks like a little village," said Miss Gunt, pausing in her walk up the sandy beach. She was looking at the work Maxine Pennington had outlined by means of small stones, sticks, twigs, sand and shells. Maxine had laid out the village streets so that in the center of the "town" was a little park. This park was neatly fenced in with stately rows of trees represented by twigs, and in the very middle of the park was a fountain made from shells and tiny stones. A river skirted one end of the village, where a little birch bark canoe floated.

"I'm not satisfied with my buildings," said Maxine in reply to Miss Gunt's remark. "I'd like to have the houses different from these that I put out of wet sand. As soon as they dry they crumble so easily and I have to be making houses most of the time."

"If you will come to my room, I'll show you a way to make houses that will not crumble," said Miss Gunt.

And so she showed Maxine how to cut a pattern out of light-weight cardboard for a house.

"You may make your houses of various sizes, of course, but just for

a start we'll make this one nine inches long, marking off 2 1/2 inches for the width of each gable. A good height for the sides of the house would be two inches, while the gable could be made three inches from the base to the peak. The roof will require a separate piece of cardboard. This can be cut 3 1/2 inches long by 2 1/2 inches wide. Allow a little extra in width for

the projections at the corners. The dotted lines show where the cardboard is to be folded and bent, and the solid lines show the edges which are to be cut. The door and windows may be cut so as to stand open."

Maxine was delighted with the results. If you had looked at her village a few days later you would have seen a gay array of red, blue, green and yellow houses. These houses were of all sizes, some with as many as three doors and six or seven windows,

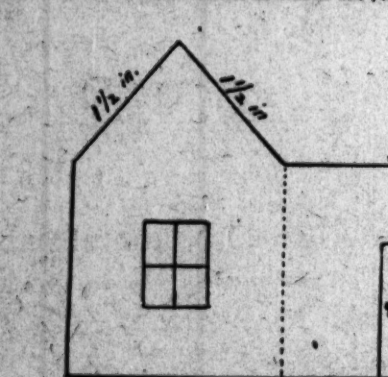


Diagram for house made of cardboard

phina and her family in the green, weedy pond.

"Here she comes," she cried at last. "I can see her coming from behind that stone; and my dear Silas, do look, every one of the family has got a bubble of its own. Dear Seraphina, she went on when her cousin came to the surface with all the little spiders round—'Dear Seraphina, do show me how to make a bubble too.' And she was so eager that she jumped right into the pond and the little spiders

## Cousin Seraphina

One fine day Selina Spider sat up in her house in the door of the big barn. Selina, you will remember, was the beautiful young lady whose legs were so long and so very thin, and who once spent a whole fortnight practicing dancing before a party. From where she sat she could see over the wall and across the lane, to the duck pond. "It looks very cool and pleasant over there, I think I shall go for a stroll," said Selina to herself.

So off she started on her eight legs, and ran into Cousin Silas round the corner of a dock leaf.

"Hullo," said that gentleman, "where are you off to this afternoon?"

"Oh, I'm just going for a stroll down to the pond," answered Selina.

"Going to see Cousin Seraphina?" he asked.

"Cousin Seraphina, who's she? I've never heard of her," said Selina.

"Bless my eight eyes, never heard of Cousin Seraphina! Well, it's time you were introduced. She's a most delightful person, odd, of course, but quite delightful. The only thing is she will live in a pond. I can't imagine why she likes it, so damp, and absolutely nowhere to shelter when it rains. But all the same she's charming, quite charming. Come along."

And they strolled on together, at least they called it strolling, but when you have eight legs all working at once it is very difficult to do anything but run.

When they came to the pond Silas went right out to the end of a dandelion leaf that overhung the water, and stood there looking down; Selina followed him and stood there looking down, too. She had never looked right into a pond before, and she got most excited.

"Look at all those queer people down there!" she cried, "how busy they all look. Hullo, there's old Slowman. Snail fallen in by mistake; how green he looks."

"That's not Slowman, it's one of his cousins, though; his name is Tidy Snail and he helps to sweep the bottom of the pond," Silas explained; but Selina was far too busy to listen to him.

"Look at that gentleman in the black suit," she was saying. "He's a cousin of Obadiah Beetle I suppose; and—oh look, Silas, whatever is that?"

"My dear Selina, don't fall in. What is that?"

"That," she pointed one leg at a silvery bubble that was shooting about just below them.

"Oh," said Silas, calmly, "that's Seraphina."

"That Seraphina! But my dear Silas, I am not, and will not be cousin to a bubble."

This time, however, it was Silas who was too busy to listen; he was leaning over the edge of the leaf shouting, "Seraphina, Cousin Seraphina, come along up."

The bubble evidently heard him, for up it came; but to Selina's surprise, when it reached the top, it turned into a small, brown lady rather like herself, who said, "Good evening, Cousin Silas," in quite an ordinary spidery tone of voice.

"But however do you do it?" asked Selina, when she had greeted her cousin.

"Do what?" asked Seraphina.

"Be a bubble," said Selina.

"But I'm not a bubble," said Seraphina. "What makes you think I am?"

"Only I saw a silvery bubble down there in the pond and Cousin Silas told me it was you," explained the mystified young lady with the long thin legs.

"Ah, now I understand," said Seraphina. "It was I, Cousin Silas, right; but watch carefully while I dive and you'll see how I do it." So she dived; and Selina, watching very carefully, saw that as she went down she held a little silvery bubble between her two back legs.

"My dear Silas, how perfectly fascinating, but where has she gone to?" cried Selina, peering over the edge of the dandelion leaf as the bubble vanished deep down in the pond.

"Oh, she's just gone home to fetch her family," answered Silas. "She lives down there, you know, in a bubble house. It is very comfortable, she always assures me, but I think it must be wet. Now do be careful, Selina, and don't fall in, because you don't know how to make bubbles like your cousin does," and he held on to Selina's seventh leg tight, while she hung head downward looking for Sera-

phina and her family in the green, weedy pond.

"Here she comes," she cried at last. "I can see her coming from behind that stone; and my dear Silas, do look, every one of the family has got a bubble of its own. Dear Seraphina, she went on when her cousin came to the surface with all the little spiders round—'Dear Seraphina, do show me how to make a bubble too.' And she was so eager that she jumped right into the pond and the little spiders

with bubbles scattered in all directions. But somehow when she was there it was much too wet to even try to make a bubble, and she was only too delighted to be helped back on to the dandelion leaf by her two cousins.

"No," she said to Seraphina as she sat drying in the sun. "I think I would rather dance on my long thin legs than learn to hold a bubble between two short fat ones like you do. A pond seems to be a very wet place; are you sure you like living in it, Seraphina? It seems to me it must be so very wet, especially when it rains."

Seraphina only laughed.



I have a dog that's all my own, three bunnies and a hare

## "Friend"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I have a dog that's all my own.

Three bunnies and a hare.

They live in boxes by the barn.

So I can feed them there.

The dog goes everywhere with me.

From each day till it's end.

He is an Airedale but the name I call him by is "Friend!"

"Friend!"

"Mother," said Mildred, when she and Enid were twins—came from school one March afternoon, "I have such a good plan! I should like to ask the girls in our class to a daffodil party. The flowers are in full bloom; there are heaps in the woods. May I ask the girls for next Saturday?"

"And may I ask some of the boys in my class, Mother?" asked Bruce, their brother, joining them.

"Yes," said Mother, "we will invite them for a whole day's outing. I will pack up lunch for you all, which you can eat in the woods; you can all come home for supper. It is a splendid plan."

"Oh, Mother, how good!" cried the three children. That evening, Mildred, Enid, and Bruce, retiring to their large play room, wrote an invitation to each classmate, requesting their company at a daffodil party on Saturday, each child being asked to bring a basket.

The children's play room was selected for the supper, tables were fitted in, chairs carried down, the room made ready.

On Saturday morning at 11 o'clock a bevy of laughing boys and girls assembled on the lawn, baskets in hand. Each child received a dainty packet from Mother, containing ample lunch, securely tied. Daddy, enjoying the fun, accompanied them.

Soon they were out on the white road in the bright March sunshine, chatting gayly. Presently they reached the woods where the daffodils grew.

The children scattered, each intent on picking a full basket. Blackbirds whistled; thrushes sang; the wood was full of life. At 1 o'clock Daddy, selecting a large sunny glade, with mossy banks, blew a silver whistle. Boys and girls ran in from all sides. All sat down; each dainty packet was untied, the contents enjoyed, the happy assemblage recounting experiences. Then picking was resumed, the children's happy voices echoing throughout the woods.

At 3 o'clock Daddy, once more repaired to the sunny glade, to assemble the scattered children. Going to the large tree, at the foot of which he had eaten his lunch, he started in surprise for there, fast asleep on the mossy bank, was a little girl, one hand clutching a few daffodils. Daddy sat down and stroked the little girl's hand. "Hello! little one" he smiled as she started up. "What are you doing here?"

"Picking daffodils for Grandmother,"

said the child. "My name is Rosamond. I came to stay with Grandmother yesterday. This morning I heard her say how she wished she had heaps and heaps of daffodils to send to children in town who couldn't go and pick the flowers as we can, so I just made up my mind I would get some for her, and I sat down on this lovely mossy root and went fast asleep."

Daddy laughed heartily. "You are just in the right place, little Rosamond," he said, "to get plenty of daffodils. He blew his whistle. Boys and girls came running up. Daddy, with Rosamond beside him, quickly explained the little girl's presence and errand. "Who will give Rosamond a few daffodils to carry home to her grandmother?" he asked.

"I will!" The cry came heartily from every child. Soon the little girl had more than she could carry. "We will take Rosamond to her grandmother, who lives not far away," said Daddy.

The large party moved quickly on, soon reaching an old-fashioned house, at the gate of which stood a little lady.

"Oh, Grandmother, look!" cried Rosamond. At sight of the flowers and the smiling boys and girls, Grandmother looked brightly up.

"Just the very thing I was longing for," she cried. "These daffodils will go straight away by motor to a large town, and tomorrow many little boys and girls and grown people, too, will be made happy with them."

Leaving Rosamond in her grandmother's care, Daddy and the band of children, delighted by the little incident, moved on. As they entered the play room for supper, they found Mother and another lady waiting for them. "Cousin Louie," smiled Mother. "Just in time to carry back some of your daffodils to town."

Again the children willingly gave up some of their daffodils to Cousin Louie, who helped in a large play center in London, where the flowers would be much loved. She was to return to the city that evening.

When at 8 o'clock each little guest had departed, still with daffodils to carry home, Mildred, who, with Enid and Bruce, was helping Cousin Louie to arrange her daffodils into bunches before she left, said, "Oh, Mother, hasn't it been a perfectly lovely day!"

"It has," said Mother, smiling.

"Hello! little one" he smiled as she started up. "What are you doing here?"

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EFFECT OF LONDON  
BANK RATE DECLINE

Cheaper Money That Helps Industry and Trade Came at the Time When Strike Had About Reached Its Financial Limit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It was the first Balkan War that taught an incredulous world that nations could go on fighting for a considerable time when all financial supplies had been cut off. Now we have learned that a strike can be carried on for nearly three months without resources of any great moment. Of course the great secret of that achievement is that tradesmen in the mining districts are accustomed to give long credit in such circumstances. The first admission on the part of the miners that they were approaching the limits of their resistance came coincidentally with reports that the tradesmen had reached their limits, for wholesalers at a distance cannot, in these days of rationed bank advances, afford to carry too much on their books. This, together with the mere suggestion of a general strike, sufficed to intensify the depression in stock exchange circles as in most departments of business.

## Deposit Rates Go Down

In such conditions the City did not expect that the bank rate would be reduced, thinking that as action had been so long postponed it would be deferred until the miners were actually returning to work. The reduction was accepted with chastened joy, for business is too dormant to find a stimulant in such a mild tonic. Cheaper money was desired mainly as a help to industry and trade. It does help them in a sense at once, for few big undertakings have been able to avoid recourse to their bankers, and the diminished cost of an overdraft is of some value. Better still, it may enable those who have to raise new permanent capital on less onerous terms and with a more assured response than has attended many recent issues. The joint stock banks brought down their deposit rates as soon as the Bank of England had given the signal, and it is assumed that even the most timorous will see the wisdom of drawing money from receptacles where it is earning only 4 per cent and employing it in the many tempting and secure 6 per cent which are available. The most definite service the lowering of the bank rate could effect would be to relieve the banks of some of the mass of fixed deposits which they do not want, and of the duty of financing undigested securities, which would be better in the hands of the general public.

After a long trial two of the directors and the auditor of Farrow's Bank, whose failure made a sensation some months ago, have been found guilty of falsifying balance sheets and sentenced to various terms. The evidence, and especially the admissions of the prisoners, who to the last professed themselves unable to see that they had done anything criminal, has strengthened the desire for legislation to apply some restraint or test to the use of the word "bank." Of course real banks have failed, but more than a generation has elapsed in the United Kingdom since anything of the sort took place. In the interval a succession of minor organizations have come to grief, and in each case the sufferers have been small depositors tempted by the promise of rates of interest and facilities which no bank, employing its funds in what are regarded as safe channels, could possibly offer. Farrow's was the last survivor of its class, and its survival created the impression that it was not subject to the weaknesses that had brought down the others.

Gap Between Banks  
There remains a gap between the regular banks, open only in daytime, and too imposing in appearance and manner of business to suit small depositors, and the savings banks. Some of the latter in the larger towns in the Kingdom manage to combine a good deal of elasticity in procedure with absolute safety, but London has no real counterpart to these and the smaller towns can not maintain banks where the scale which seems necessary if fairly free drawing facilities are to be granted. In truth, British efforts to minister to the wants of the small investor have a habit of miscarrying. The only real success in that direction was the invention of war savings certificates. They can be turned into cash on equivalent terms at intermediate times. The great point about them is that investors in them have discovered that they do get their money back with some accretion, whereas everything subscribed to the more ambitious government loans has sustained heavy depreciation. The Victory Bonds, placed two years ago, were intended to have a particular attraction for those who liked something of the prize element in their holdings. They were issued at 85 per cent, and a sinking fund of 1/2 per cent per annum is utilized to draw bonds at par in June each year for repayment.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
A dividend of two per cent (\$1.00 per share) on the common stock of this company, for the quarter ending June 30, 1921, will be paid July 20, 1921, to stockholders of record as of June 20, 1921.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.  
PRINTERS' ROLLERS  
8 Fulmer Street, Boston & Mass.

at the beginning of September. Of course the chance of a bond being drawn in the early years is extremely small, and so, though the price is now under 78, the approach of the drawing creates not the feeblest demand and excites hardly a ripple of interest.

During the war and the year following, the aggregate of small savings put into government loans was not insignificant, but that source is virtually closed to any big founding operation the future has in store. In any event, it is big money that must be counted on, and the prospects of a successful attack on the great mass of the floating debt seemed to recede daily, until the unexpected action of the Bank of England revived them as a subject of moderately distant contemplation.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

American merchant tonnage has increased more than 131 per cent since the beginning of the war. During the last fiscal year the increase was more than 2,000,000 gross tons, including 1,900,000 tons in shipping board vessels. Total documented shipping at the close of the fiscal year was 28,500 vessels of 15,350,000 gross tons, including 3733 seagoing vessels of 5000 gross tons or over.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company has increased production to 31,000 casings and 25,000 tubes a day, approximately the pre-war normal level. Mill Rubber Company has attained an output of 4500 tires daily. Business coming from every section of the country except the south. Buying has been resumed in a large scale in the west, where it has been slow.

Revenue freight cars in bad order on the class 1 railroads of the country on June 15 totaled 346,881 or 15.1 per cent of the grand total of cars on the lines compared with 341,000 cars in need of repairs on June 1. Under normal conditions the number of bad order cars does not exceed 6 per cent.

American Sugar Refining bought 57,000 bags of Porto Rico sugar for July shipment at 4 1/2 cents, c. i. f., up 1/2, and the highest price attained on this movement. The refining company is experiencing an increased domestic demand for refined sugar, and has also been doing some export business.

BOHEMIAN SUGAR  
GOES TO SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Trade between Scotland and the continent of Europe is steadily increasing, and a feature of the present dealings between Leith and Hamburg is the reopening of an important pre-war class of business—the import of Bohemian sugar. During June something like 40,000 bags were brought to Leith, the sugar having been taken down the Elbe to the German port and there transhipped.

German chocolate-making machinery is another import that is being opened up again. The impression prevails that there is generally a falling off in the import of German manufactured articles.

## FORD'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Ford Motor Company, incorporated under the laws of Delaware, has filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations a statement of its financial condition, dated April 30, 1921, which compares:

	1921	1920
Real estate.....	\$71,229,719	\$85,549,727
Machinery & equip.....	48,459,946	41,651,137
Merch. mat. at in. proc.....	22,243,187	94,859,012
Cash & dts. receivable.....	36,995,165	62,499,027
Patent rights.....	10,297	77,856
Securities.....	10,361,964	18,921,608
Furn. & autos.....	44,779,634	.....
Misc. investments.....	501,815	.....
Good will.....	30,517,986	.....
Debt charges.....	848,674	.....
Stock in subsid. cos.....	1,136,742	.....
Total.....	\$45,140,557	\$306,695,109

	1921	1920
Capital stock.....	17,344,500	17,344,500
Acc'ts & notes payable.....	48,886,141	51,071,090
Depreciation reserve.....	43,493,394	18,654,489
Accrued expenses.....	1,498,425	.....
Deferred audits.....	1,927,120	2,563,499
Reserve for insurance.....	53,570	.....
Reserv. for fed. & loc. tax.....	49,602,136	49,163,974
Prof. & loss & surp.....	182,877,696	165,679,132
Total.....	\$45,140,557	\$306,695,109

\*Includes amortization reserve.

## WESTINGHOUSE CUTS PRICES

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company announces a 10 per cent reduction on practically all motors and motor-control apparatus. This is the second 10 per cent cut in motor prices this year.

NEW YORK MARKET  
IS DULL AND LOWER

Lack of Tangible Results From Any Constructive Developments Aids Seasonal Quietness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York.—Customary midsummer dullness and the lack of any tangible results from whatever constructive developments there have been, combine to hold the stock market comparatively quiet. During the past week prices have receded slightly. The average for 20 active falls on July 8 was 71.35 while on July 15 it stood at 70.32. The industries sagged from 65.35 to 67.25 in the same period while copper moved down a notch from 25.38 to 24.89.

The money market continues to improve and the latest report of the federal reserve system shows a further strengthening of the ratio. Gold continues to come into the country and the loans are diminishing in a way that reflects the mending economic condition.

The market on Saturday continued within the same narrow range that has characterized it for several days. Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending July 15, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

	High	Low	Last
5,200 Allied Chem.....	40	37 1/2	38 1/2
1,500 Am Beet Sug.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
4,000 Am Can.....	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
2,800 Am H & L pfd.....	62 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
5,800 Am Int Corp.....	34 1/2	31 1/2	32
3,200 Am Loco.....	33	30	30
15,100 Am Sugar.....	49 1/2	42 1/2	44 1/2
17,400 Am Tel.....	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
22,500 Am Wool.....	70	66 1/2	67
35,300 At Gulf.....	25 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
25,800 Baldwin.....	76 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
14,400 Bait & Ohio.....	108	97 1/2	97 1/2
28,400 Beth St B.....	49 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2
11,200 Can Pac.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
5,500 Cent Les.....	38 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
21,900 Chesd Mot.....	61 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2
5,500 Ches & O.....	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
6,200 C. M. & St P pfd.....	41 1/2	39	39
10,000 Chic. H. I. & Pac.....	33 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
4,400 Chiles.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
61,200 Crude Steel.....	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
5,800 Cuba Am Sug.....	14	13	13 1/2
17,000 Cuba C pfd.....	23 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2
4,900 End-John.....	61 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2
109,400 Gen Asphalt.....	51 1/2	46 1/2	48 1/2
27,700 Gen Motors.....	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
26,100 Indehoma.....	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
25,100 Int Harv.....	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
2,400 Lack Stee.....	40 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
4,800 Int Mer M pfd.....	49 1/2	42 1/2	44 1/2
231,500 Mex Pet.....	104 1/2	91 1/2	103 1/2
15,200 Mid St Oil.....	71 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2
2,500 Mont Ward.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
6,200 N Y Central.....	70 1/2	68	68 1/2
18,400 No Pacific.....	74	70 1/2	71
20,500 Pan Pet A.....	51 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
25,300 P. & W.....	61 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2
15,300 Reading.....	69 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
12,900 Royal Dutch.....	53 1/2	54 1/2	55
24,500 Sears Roebuck.....	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
21,100 Shell.....	45 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
31,200 Sinclair.....	20 1/2	19 1/2	20
22,300 So Pacific.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
124,500 Studebaker.....	83 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
12,500 Trans Oil.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3,700 United Fruit.....	104 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2
46,100 U S Ind Alco.....	58 1/2	48	49 1/2
66,100 U S Rubber.....	49 1/2	47 1/2	48
111,000 U S Steel.....	74 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
6,400 West Union.....	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
5,600 Westinghouse.....	44	41 1/2	41 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

## BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	July 14, 1921	July 7, 1921	July 15, 1920
Gold.....	5,520,700	5,520,500	5,588,600
Silver.....	274,900	274,500	247,400
Loans & disc.....	5,901,300	5,108,100	4,296,600
Circulation.....	37,555,400	37,667,000	38,010,900
Deposits.....	2,705,100	2,689,300	3,194,300
War adv. to state.....	26,300,000	26,300,000	26,000,000
Bank rate.....	6	6	6

## BRAZIL SEES STATE LOAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
The Department of Commerce has been advised by its consular agents that the Brazilian press reports that the state of Rio Grande do Sul has entered into negotiations with New York bankers for a state loan of between \$10,000,000 and \$30,000,000. Fund thus acquired will be spent in improving the railway system of the state, and in completing the port works of Porto Alegre, both of which are state property.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Friday	Saturday	Parity
Sterling.....	\$2.62 1/2	\$2.62 1/2	\$4.8665
France (Franch).....	.0773 1/2	.0780	.1930
France (Belg).....	.0761	.0761 1/2	.1930
France (Swiss).....	.1851	.1862	.1930
Libra.....	.0450 1/2	.0450 1/2	.1850
Guilivers.....	.3183	.3187	.4020
German marks.....	.0134	.0134 1/2	.3280
Canadian dollar.....	.....	.....	.375
Argentine pesos.....	.....	.....	22.125
Drachmas (Grik).....	.0545	.0540	.1930
Peetlas.....	.1285	.1288	.1933
Swedish kroner.....	.2105	.2113	.2680
Norweg kroner.....	.1223	.1245	.2680
Danish kroner.....	.1580	.1590	.2680

GERMAN SHIPPING  
AND SPECULATION

Reports Show Leading Companies Are Making Progress Which Results in Increased Trading on Berlin Bourse

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The annual reports of several of the leading German shipping companies lately issued have been the signal for increased speculation in shipping shares on the Berlin bourse. The German shipping industry is clearly one which, as compared with the stagnation it necessarily suffered during the war, is making great strides forward. The rebuilding of the two Hamburg East African lines—the Woermann line and the German East Africa line—is making rapid progress. Passenger and freight steamers are under construction, although the number of new ships will not be definitely settled until the two companies know their share of the compensation to be granted them by the German Government for the various war losses, of which the surrender of shipping to the Allies is naturally the largest. The Woermann line resumed its East African service in July of last year with chartered steamers. Each of the companies mentioned has declared a dividend of 8 per cent for the past year.

The annual report of the German-Australian Steamship Company gives a very interesting picture of German shipping trade as compared with pre-war days. It is recorded that the company was able to send its first ship to the Dutch Indies after a pause of about six years in October, 1920. Traffic with South Africa and Australia has been slower to resume. "The way to the first-mentioned country," continues the report, "is certainly free but difficulties provoked by the fear of British shipping companies of German competition have put difficulties before us. It is anticipated that the sound business instinct of the Australians will help them to overcome an artificially created war feeling and make them realize that trade between Germany and Australia is as profitable for themselves as for Germany."

The report shows that the rebuilding of the fleet of the company, with financial help from the German Treasury, is progressing satisfactorily. A dividend of 10 per cent is declared. The fear that as against the great

allied shipping concerns individual German shipping companies would have little chance of success in the coming struggle for traffic probably accounts for the amalgamation or close collaboration and accompanying increase of capital which is so noticeable a feature in the German shipping world.

The shareholders of the German-Australian Steamship Company, for example, are to be asked at the company's annual meeting, which takes place toward the end of the present month, to consent to an increase of capital to the extent of 62,000,000 marks, making the company's total capital over 80,000,000 marks and, after the Hamburg America and the North German Lloyd, making it the third most powerful German shipping concern. The reason prompting the projected increase of capital is the decision of the directors to establish a "community of interest" or working arrangement with the German Steamship Company "Cosmos." The capital of the German-Australian Steamship Company which will henceforth, as indicated, be 84,000,000 marks, was 4,000,000 in 1884, when the company was floated, 20,000,000 marks in 1912, and 22,000,000 marks last year.

The Argo Steamship Company, of which the headquarters are at Bremen, are also raising new capital to the extent of 911,000,000 marks to enable an extension of trade to be achieved.

INCREASE SHOWN IN  
MOTOR SHIPMENTS

NEW YORK, New York.—Preliminary reports to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce by plants producing about 75 per cent of total volume indicate shipments of automobiles in June were 8 per cent better than May and 60 per cent of June, 1920. Last year shipments in June were about on a level with the previous month.

Following shows the motor car shipments for the first six months of 1921 compared with 1920:

June, 1920	22,516	18,000	50,746	*2,700	4,350
May 19, 1920	21,977	15,192	74,286	2,381	.....
Apr 20, 1920	17,147	14,197	64,684	1,619	.....
Mar 18, 1920	29,326	9,939	57,273	75	.....
Feb. 9, 1920	35,605	7,507	48,719	99	.....
Jan. 6, 1920	25,057	3,185	29,283	93	.....

\*Partly estimated.

## CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the last week shows that they hold \$13,282,010 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$20,775,850 from the previous week.

MEXICAN TRADE  
CONFERENCE HELD

Plan to Make Congress a Permanent Institution to Improve Business With Other Nations

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—American and other foreign business men here expect that the recent international trade congress will result in important improvements in trade between Mexico and the United States. Vice-President Vail of the American Chamber of Commerce in this city says: "That such a gathering of important business men, not only from the United States, but from Cuba, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and other Latin-American countries, could be brought about at this time is a very important event."

"Buyer and seller have got together on a large scale, and it will be more difficult in the future for agencies at work in the past few years to prevent a better understanding between the two countries to ply their trade. Trade not only follows the flag, but conquers international barriers and prejudices."

"One of the important ideas brought out at the conference was that the congress be made permanent to the extent of meeting each year, and that a suitable structure be erected for housing such a body. The proposition by delegates from the United States Chamber of Commerce to request admittance of the Confederation of Mexican Chambers into the international organization was another fruitful suggestion."

## FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
The following gives the ratio of reserves of the 12 federal reserve banks:

	July 13	July 6
Boston.....	76.1	75.4
Chicago.....	62.9	62.9
Richmond.....	42.0	41.8
St. Louis.....	57.4	54.0
Minneapolis.....	39.3	38.3
New York.....	49.5	33.1
Cleveland.....	68.7	68.3
Atlanta.....	65.9	65.8
San Francisco.....	43.1	44.2
St. Paul.....	53.2	50.6
San Antonio.....	51.2	51.4
San Diego.....	60.2	58.2
Total.....	61.8	60.0

## WESTERN UNION'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—A report by the Western Union Telegraph Company shows for the first six months of 1921 a net earning of \$4,067,500 on its outstanding capital stock. In the corresponding 1920 period the company's net income amounted to \$7,067,614. The company's gross revenue, including dividends and interest, amounted to \$52,277,200, against \$59,963,428 for 1920.

CLEARING HOUSE  
CREDIT STATISTICS

American Manufacturers Exchange Valuable Information in Regard to Customers in All Parts of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A complete card index of credit information covering 200,000 foreign customers of manufacturers of the United States has been the result of the organization of the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau of the National Association of Credit Men, a result attained in a period of less than two years.

The methods by which the bureau has obtained this mass of credit information were recently explained to representatives of The Christian Science Monitor by B. B. Tregoe, who has been the manager of the foreign credit department of the association since its organization, and was largely responsible for the establishment of the bureau.

The primary basis on which the bureau operates is that it is strictly mutual, cooperative, and not profit-making. Its funds are derived solely from the subscribers, who choose the supervisory committee from their own members. It simply acts as a clearing house for the credit information on any foreign house listed on its index, which has hitherto lain dormant in the files of each individual manufacturer.

The method by which the information is kept up to date is substantially as follows, according to Mr. Tregoe: On receipt from a subscriber of an inquiry in regard to a customer, stating his situation, a questionnaire is sent to every subscriber who has had dealings with that customer, stating that the original inquirer, whose name is not mentioned, has had a certain experience, and asking what the experience of the subscriber has been. On receipt of the replies, a general statement in regard to that customer is compiled from all the reports, and sent not only to the original inquirer, but to every subscriber furnishing the information, so that in case of a further transaction with him, each house has a complete file of his credit transactions.

TIN PLATE WORKS RESUMES  
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—For the first time in many months all but one of the departments of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company is to be in full operation this week.

\$7,000,000

## Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation

GENERAL MORTGAGE TWENTY-FIVE YEAR 7% GOLD BONDS,  
SERIES "B"

DATED MARCH 1, 1921



# CALIFORNIA

OAKLAND CALIFORNIA

**CALIFORNIA**

Window Shades and Stoves  
Phone 12 300 University Ave.

**CALIFORNIA**

**FLEUR DE LIS CORSET SHOP**  
CUSTOM MADE CORSETS AND LINGERIE  
114 Post Street      Renovating      Franklin 2940

# CALIFORNIA

Nov. 1963  
 Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothing  
 Santa Clara and Market Streets

CALIFORNIA

Cracowaner's

FLORIDA

Home of the Great Majestic Range

WASHINGTON

110 Windsor St., Montreal  
G. P. R. N. Y. Central Watch Inspection  
WALTHAM WATCHES

## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## HAMMERSHOL

## A Painter of Silences

It is curious how the work of certain artists links itself up with certain episodes in one's life. Yet why curious? This is as it should be. Art is not divorced from life. It is in it and of it. Art clarifies and glorifies life, and knits the luminous loose ends together. Oh, it is fine to look back and to visualize the work of some chosen artist in a pattern of happy and inspiring memories.

I associate Wilhelm Hammershol, the Danish painter, with Leonard Borwick, the English pianist. Each has meant and means much to me—the speaking silences of Hammershol, the speaking melodies of Borwick. No other pianist that I have heard gives me such pleasure. He and I came together through Hammershol. Nothing was arranged, nothing was forced: it just happened.

Some years ago, in the course of duty, I visited the Guildhall Art Gallery, to see, and to recount my artistic adventures at an exhibition of the art of Denmark, from the eighteenth century to the present day. The article I wrote has since been published in a book. It was called "Danes," and as it was the means of my introduction to Leonard Borwick, may I quote a part of it?

In this article I adopted a method that is unkind to the many, but effective for writer and reader. I ignored 99 per cent of the exhibiting Danes and focused upon two who seemed to me to be vital. I contrasted and compared them. They were brilliant and rhetorical Kroyer, and quiet and realistic Hammershol. Kroyer typical of the cosmopolitan Danes, Hammershol of the home-loving Danes.

Kroyer, I wrote, stands for the painter who leaves the parental roof, casts the home influences away like doffed raiment, and learns strange but not necessarily better lessons in the wide school of the world. Wilhelm Hammershol stands for the painter who remains beneath his father's roof and paints through the long years, lovingly and very beautifully, simple themes in which he sees ever more and more wonder. Somewhere in Denmark there is a house built, as our quieter forefathers know how to build, austere and spacious, and furnished with the simple charm of the interior of a Dutch picture. In such a house Hammershol has watched the gray light of day transform surfaces and walls, and the sunlight stream through tall windows over sweep and garlanded floors. He has painted these interiors, under the magic influence of light.

Yes, Wilhelm Hammershol is a stay-at-home, and no wonder, if his own living rooms have the beautiful simplicity of furniture and walls in the interiors that he paints. He has sat in these rooms day by day, month by month, year by year, watching and loving the steady light, the softness and the warm glow of the sun, the light and the softness of the walls and surfaces to beauty and making the stiff shadows steal out, hide themselves, and peep forth again. Sunlight too! Those were great days when he saw the beams feeling their way beneath severe couch and table, the particles of dust dancing in a straight shaft of sunlight, the gray light stealing through the doors opening from a room; and the feel of the rain outside seen through muslin curtains. He does not worry us with "human interest." The look of one girl in shadow is enough. And when he goes walking his individuality remains with him. He saw the two landscapes he exhibited through his own eyes—not through the convention of Monsieur Didier-Pouget or Mr. Leader. They may not be the landscape that I watched yesterday above the valley of the Chess, or last week from a Cornish hill; but they are Hammershol's landscapes, his impression of Nature as selected and seen through a temperament. Yes, for the Danish Exhibition means the advent, into my affections, of Wilhelm Hammershol.

That, in part, was my Hammershol article. The morning after publication I received a letter from Mr. Leonard Borwick which I have kept because—because I loved it. It began: "May I be allowed to thank you for your charming article in this morning's Daily Chronicle? It gave me the more pleasure for being (with perhaps one exception) the first words of real insight and sympathy for Hammershol yet written in English." I was so on last the ink in my fountain pen should turn red in honor of my blushes. At the end of his letter Mr. Borwick told me that he had long been an ardent admirer of Hammershol, that he had tracked his pictures through Scandinavia, that he owned four, that they were hanging in his Wimpole Street flat. Would I call upon him, and have an hour or two of Hammershol talk and admiration.

That afternoon the immense room in that old Wimpole Street house, so orderly, so wholesome, furnished sparsely and with such propriety was not unlike a Hammershol interior. But in it there were two grand pianos, and my host played. What he played I knew not; he played, as he always does, as if he untied, with effortless sympathy, the melody from the instrument; and the notes seemed to linger an instant and then diffuse themselves in the air like a scent. And while he played the four Hammershol—so silent, yet so melodiously harmonious—seemed even more endearing than those I had seen at the Danish Exhibition. Music is a great aid to pictures. I always see more in pictures, and enjoy them more, if music is being played. Ah, those Hammershol! The exquisite simplicity of them, their stillness, their silence; even the sunshine that plays into one of them is courteous, going on tip-toe as it were. And the figures,

never more than one in each picture, seem to rest so content in those austere, beautiful rooms, as if home is happiness, and happiness is home. Then the music ceased, or rather it drifted into silence, and after a pause, for it was not easy immediately to return to everyday life, we talked of Hammershol. That was before Hammershol had passed on—that quiet Wilhelm Hammershol, who painted familiar things because he loved them better than exciting things.

Time passed. The years went by. A few days ago I was invited to a concert at 5 p. m. in a private house. Leonard Borwick was to play.

Strange how little we change! Although 14 years had elapsed since I saw Leonard Borwick it seemed as if I was living in the same instant eternal; and on the pearly gray walls of the drawing-room I could see, as if they were really there, his silent Hammershol.

Later in the afternoon we came together, recognized one another, and resumed our Hammershol conversation. Presently I beckoned to Belinda. She moved, after a pause, which indicated, I imagine, that women should be sought, not called. So I linked my arm in Leonard Borwick's and advancing, said to Belinda: "I want you to know Mr. Hammershol."

I realized my mistake the moment I had uttered Hammershol's name, and corrected it, with laughter. But Leonard Borwick took my slip seriously, and said, "That is the greatest compliment I have ever had paid to me."

We talked about Hammershol and music, and when the time came to leave, Leonard Borwick said, "I shall be in Denmark in the early autumn playing. You two might come over. We'll visit the Hammershol haunts."

I looked at Belinda. She looked at me. And I said, "Why not?"

To be drawn to Denmark by Hammershol! I call that, in my quiet English way, rather thrilling.

Q. R.

## AUTUMN EXHIBITION

## IN BUENOS AIRES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The autumn exhibition of water colors, pastels, and etchings contains fewer entries than that of last year, but the exhibit as a whole gains, rather than loses, from this fact as there is less crowding and the work is, therefore, better presented. The exhibit occupies three rooms which contain some interesting, delicate and fine work, but there is no single entry which can be said to stand out from all the rest.

One cannot help noticing a certain feminine abandonment in many of the pictures that is disappointing to those who would like to see reflected in Argentine art the strong qualities of a young and developing people instead of the artificial life, morbid at times, of a minority who live in or on luxury, for or by pleasure.

There are, of course, several examples which stand out as exceptions to this tendency and one, which is especially worthy of mention, is a vigorous pastel by Emilio Centurión, entitled "At the Fair." There is nothing of boudoir art about this work. One is attracted by a very strongly modeled head, although the hands of the same figure, perhaps purposely drawn faultily, appear to be overly large. The same artist has another picture entitled "Renée," which also is worthy of attention.

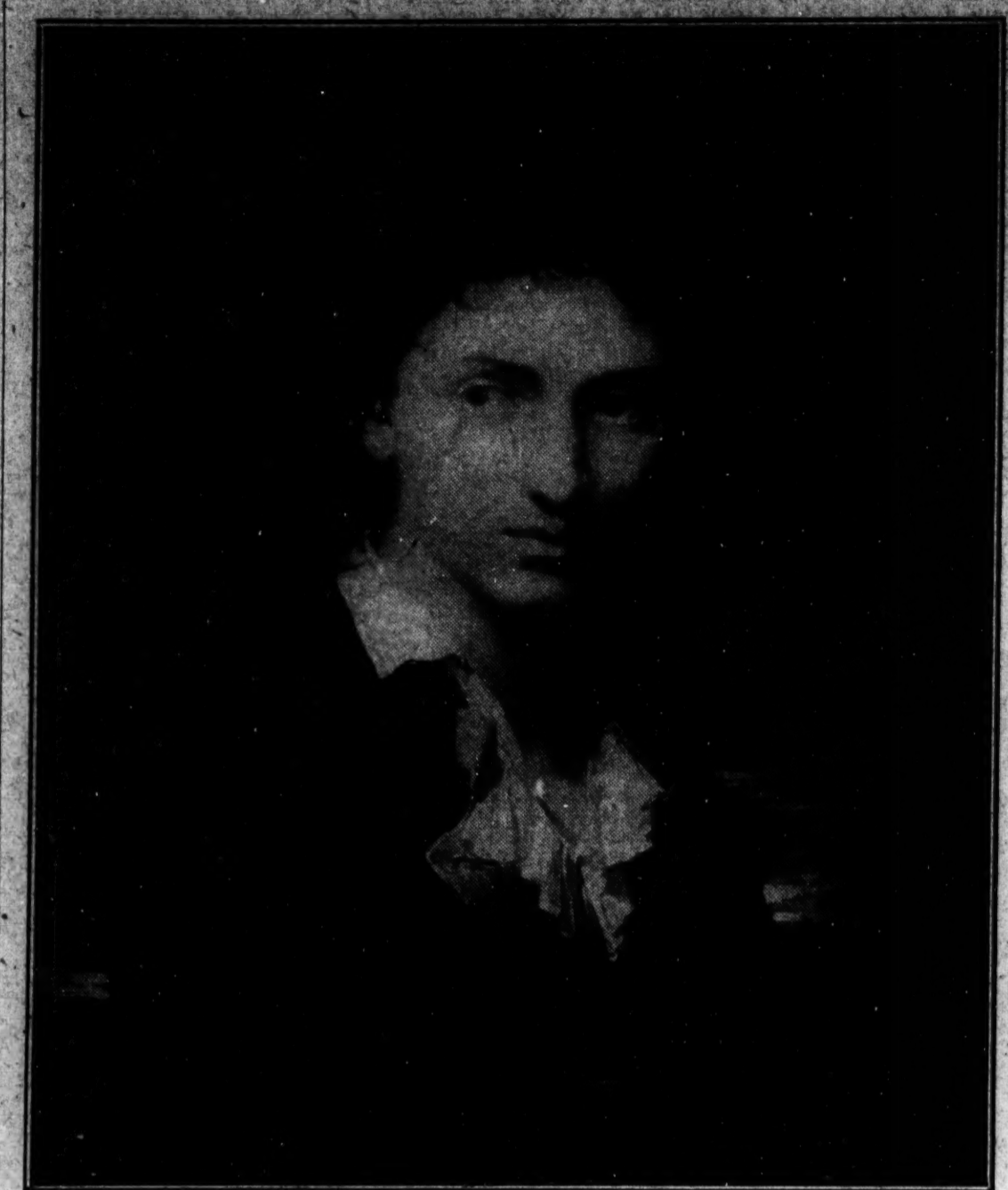
Another notable exception to the general tendency already mentioned is embodied in the simple and peaceful landscape and the calm, fresh interiors in which the Dominican monk, Guillermo Butler, pours out all his primitive soul. It is worthy of note that although these pictures are by an extremely refined artist, there is nothing in them of that foppishness or that effeminacy which is so often seen in Argentine art. Here one is dealing with a simple man, of sincere modesty, who puts a simplicity and candor into his work which breathe purity and place him apart from all the others.

A follower of Argentine art cannot but welcome the collection of paintings treating of Argentine "gaucho" life which are shown by Mme. Leonie Mathis de Villar, who has exhibited in former salons these strong studies of Argentine out-of-door life. "The Terrace" probably stands out as the most notable of the work she is showing this year.

After admiring an expressive intimate head by Jorge Larco and some water-color drawings by Francisco Vidal, which are rather stiff and full of strange reminiscences, the only work to detain one longer in the first hall are the water colors of Jorge Soto Aceval. This excellent water-color painter has not exhibited this year work as good as he has formerly produced. His "Autograph" is most notable, perhaps, because it reminds one of the great pictures he exhibited several years ago and strengthens the belief already held that when he first found himself in Argentina he did things with his brush that probably will never be superseded by any other water-color painter anywhere.

Aceval's collection this year shows that he has been trying a new style of drawing, a style that is almost forgetful because of its simplifying; but to obtain this force he has abandoned beautiful qualities as a painter, which so distinguished him before, to adopt the technical, or rather decorative, style of the poster painter. His water colors, which should be fresh above all things, are not even pure this year and the expression of his models, with the exception of "Hebe," suffers from his eagerness to reduce everything to the smallest possible size.

The second hall renews the unfavorable impression regarding the feminine figures. Malaga Grest has exhibited some works which, however, are predominantly decorative. This imaginative illustrator appears now to be occupying himself too much with the elegant aspects of his special work.



Portrait of Lord Byron, at the age of 17—painted from life by Mme. Vigée-Lebrun

## VIGÉE-LEBRUN'S PORTRAIT OF BYRON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—How closely romance and actuality overlap is shown once again in the discovery here of the long-lost portrait of Lord Byron, known or believed to have been painted by Mme. Vigée-Lebrun in London, sometime between 1802 and 1805. That was the period of Byron's school days at Harrow when in his 16th or 17th year, he was musing out those callow though wistfully promising verses to be published a year later under the title, "Hours of Idleness." He had not as yet reached even the threshold of fame. But Mme. Lebrun, the gracefully gifted French artist and court portraitist, was in the full maturity of her talent and her all-European reputation. Having fled from France when the revolution broke out in 1793, she pursued her brilliant professional career throughout the chief continental capitals, finally settling in England where she remained until 1805, having there, as elsewhere, many noble and distinguished sitters.

Mme. Vigée-Lebrun's long and eventful career is vividly chronicled in her own "Souvenirs" (Paris, 1835-37), translated by Lionel Strachey under the title of "Memoirs of Mme. Vigée-Lebrun" (New York, 1903). Several of her works are in the Louvre, including the well-known self-portrait of the artist and her daughter. She painted fully a score of portraits of Queen Marie Antoinette, during the decade before the revolution. At Naples she painted "Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante," a picture often mistakenly attributed, in its numerous reproductions, to Romney. Her long exile from France, and the vogue she enjoyed wherever she went, account for the wide scattering of her pictures throughout the collections of England and the continent. In America they are exceedingly rare, to original, though reproductions have always found a popular demand. Mme. Lebrun's style is true to the correct French academic tradition, as developed in David, Greuze and Joseph Veret, plus an indefinable feminine grace and lightness, though she was sensitive to the occasional stern or somber character of a subject, and at times strongly reflected it in the feature of her painting. The Byron presentment now under notice is appropriately a grave and pensive rather than a gay one.

Her studio list of portraits, painted in England during a period between the spring of 1802 and the summer of 1805, contains the arresting entry, "Lord Byron." But no such picture, either original or replica, is to be found in any known collection. Mr. W. H. Helm, the English art critic and biographer of Mme. Vigée-Lebrun, was unable to discover any trace of such a portrait and the surviving head of the Byron family assured him that he had no further clue to its existence than the mention by the painter herself. At this juncture the proprietors of the Sathover Galleries in New York acquired from an English family that had settled in the United States a great many years ago, the striking canvas (it is an oil painting, life-sized head and bust, sober-hued against an open air background) which is now identified beyond any reasonable shadow of doubt as the long-lost portrait of the youthful poet, which Mme. Lebrun painted from life about 116 years ago. A photograph being forwarded to Mr. Helm in London, that eminent authority went to the British Museum print room and overhauled the innumerable portraits of Lord Byron at all periods of his life and meteoric career. The result was his conviction that in the Sathover picture we have before us Byron in his Harrow days.

"To begin with," writes Mr. Helm, "the costume is correct for 1804-5, when, if this is the portrait in question, it must have been painted, and is consonant with Byron's taste in dress. As to the vital question, the face in this picture agrees well with most of the Byron portraits: the full chin with its strongly marked dimple, the curve of the lips, the rather round and thick end to the nose, the width of the forehead and of the face from ear to ear, are quite in keeping with my hope, while the large, smooth columnar neck is exact. I was at first troubled over the hair, so much longer than the multitudinous small curls most familiar in Byron's portraits. But a drawing of the poet made at Venice in 1818, and reproduced in Moore's 'Life,' shows the hair long and hanging right down over the collar, bearing out the idea that the curly head we know best was so arranged about the time when Byron left Harrow for Cambridge."

Courtesy of the Sathover Galleries, New York

Portrait of Lord Byron, at the age of 17—painted from life by Mme. Vigée-Lebrun

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## CAVE ART

## A Prehistoric Exhibition

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The Society of Friends of Art is indefatigable. Of all the innumerable associations of so many different kinds and constitutions in Spain, devoted in one way or another to furthering artistic endeavor and appreciation, there is none so meritoriously and splendidly successful. Each spring, upon a new achievement in ingenuity and thoroughness, one says that it has reached its full limit, and wonders what gallant but pathetic effort it will pursue in the following year, and then lo, the next time comes and the Sociedad de Amigos del Arte surpasses itself. It is admirable for its patriotic endeavor, for its artistic imagination and selection and its amazing thoroughness; there is no society better worth praise.

Each spring and early summer for years past it has held an exhibition—at a nominal admission fee—on some curious and important subject upon which it has specialized for the occasion. Having determined upon its subject—which might be anything so long as it stood for some definite branch of Spanish art—committees have been established, organizers have got busy, everybody of knowledge, capacity and influence has been brought into service and the whole country, the palaces and the cottages, have been ransacked for the choicest specimens. The royal family have thus been continually drawn into assistance and all the grandes and other nobilities in the land, until each of these, on seeing the collection that they conjointly have produced, have stood in astonishment that Spain held so much and such beautiful art in such infinite variety. It is not the least part of the good work that this Society of Friends of Art is doing that it is teaching Spain to know itself in the matter of art, as it thought it did before, but truly does not, for in the peninsula are still riches beyond the dreams of lovers and collectors. One year the society would devote itself to ceramics, another time to laces and textile stuffs, then to furniture and iron work, again to pictures of the Spanish ladies of the past, and again to Spanish fans, which formed the delightful exhibition of last year, a charming success to which all Spanish society contributed. So they said last summer that the Society of Friends of Art had exhausted itself.

The society has just opened an exhibition which is at once novel, enormously interesting to all classes, extremely important, and the first exhibition of its kind, as it is stated, that has ever been held in the world. It is an exhibition of prehistoric art, by which is meant, chiefly the drawings and colored representations that have been found on stones and especially on the walls of caves. In the most recent years discoveries of a most remarkable character have been made in many parts of Spain, and while cave art of this kind—rough representations of horses and other animals made on the walls of caves in the mountains and elsewhere—has been revealed in other parts, the discoveries in Spain in the last few years, and as it might be put, even in the last few months, and even in every way that this land—admirable by reason of its mountains for the cave dwellers—is prominent in these forms of prehistoric art.

The existence and frequency of these caves being understood as never before, they are discovered continually. It seems almost as if they force themselves upon the attention of a wanderer over the hills. Only the other day an Englishman, tramping up and down the mountains at the back of Algeciras, was tempted into the holes in the hillsides and penetrating along dark galleries thereafter found himself—by the light of his candles—in the chambers of the inhabitants of Europe of those far distant ages of the past. On the walls, almost as they had left them, were their decorations, their pictures, lines scratched in, and those shapes in animals, chiefly horses, represented in blue, red and yellow pigments which, not interfered with and protected thus from the light, had stood marvelously in preservation.

Some of these pictures, to call them so, were subsequently photographed, others were copied by hand, and this kind of thing has been going on in many parts of Spain in recent times, the results as it need not be said, being marvelously interesting and, from the scientific point of view, valuable. This, clearly, is precisely the proper moment for the Society of Friends of Art to come along and collect the work for one supreme exhibition—

the first exhibition there has ever been of the artistic worth of these very remote ancestors of ours.

Along with the exhibition the society afford every kind of information upon the exhibits, even to the extent of presenting lectures upon them from time to time by archaeological authorities. It appears that in 1879 the eminent Spanish archaeologist, Santuola, discovered the remarkable cave of Altamira, the first of its kind in which these prehistoric pictures were found. Many later discoveries have assisted the general interest and importance. Cabré, Benítez Melendo, and others have made reproductions of them. The society set about the organization through its secretary, Mr. Enriquez, and a special committee, which included the well-known critic, Elias Tormo, who writes an introduction to the catalogue of the present exhibition, Gabré, Obermayer, the Marques de Cerralbo, Gomez Moreno, Melida, Bolivar, Anton Ferrandis, Breuil, the Count de la Vega del Sella, Siret, Bosch, and the Count de las Navas.

The exhibition was opened by the King and Queen in the presence of a very distinguished company and after the ceremony the King spent some time in examining the works. There was presented to him Señora Botin, daughter of the famous Santuola aforesaid, and it is said that it was really she who discovered the cave of Altamira that set the whole of this prehistoric picture movement on foot, as it were. She was accompanying her father upon some of his archaeological investigations when she came upon it suddenly and unexpectedly.

The exhibition is arranged in four salons. In the first are examples of the prehistoric art that have been discovered in the Cantabrian region, in the second and third the examples are from the Levant, while in the fourth are displayed specimens of later periods, when neolithic art became "decadent" and so, as well as may be, a function with the art that comes within the

## THE HOME FORUM

## The Contrast Between Now and Then

I was brought up in that "sacred circle of the Great-Grandmotherhood" of which Mr. Brewster-Hood made such excellent use in "Strictly Tied Up." As Mr. Brewster-Hood considered himself the "right shog for morals," so the whole considered themselves the right shog for manners. What they said and did every one ought to say and do, and from their judgment there was no appeal. A social education of this kind leaves traces which time is powerless to efface. "Viville Acote, housewife," is a Major Pendennis said. In twenty-five years' contact with a more enlarged society, one has found a perpetual interest in watching the departure, gradual but nearly universal, from the social traditions of one's youth. The contrast between Now and Then is constantly reasserting itself.

I will take the most insignificant instances first—instances of phrase and diction and pronunciation. I am just old enough to remember a great-grandmother who said that she "lay" at a place when she meant that she slept there. Some relations of a later generation said "coman" for woman, and when they were much obliged, said they were much "obliged." "Bracelet" for bracelet, and "diamonds" for diamonds were common pronunciations. Tuesday was "Toose-day," and first was "fust." Harriet was "chariot," and Harriet "Harriet." And I have even heard "Jeames" for James. "Gould" for gold and "yaller" for yellow were common enough. Strippers were always called "stirrups," and squirrels "surrels," and wasps "wasseps," and Gertrude "Gertrude." A hiss was always called a "laylock," and a cucumber a "cowcumber." The stress was laid on the second syllable of balcony, even as it is written in the "Diverting History of John Gilpin."

"At Edmonton his loving wife From the balcony spied Her tender husband, wondering much To see how he did ride."

N.B.—Copper was a Whig. Of course, these archaisms were already passing away when I began to notice them, but some of them survive until this hour, and only last winter, after an evening service in St. Paul's Cathedral, I was delighted to hear a lady, admiring the illuminated dome, exclaim, "How well the dome looks!" Then, again, as regards the names of places, I cannot profess to have heard "Lunnon," but I have heard the headquarters of my family called "Owens" and "Homes" "Rome," and "Bever" "Bever," and "Falmouth" "Falmouth," and "Perth" "Perth," and "Crichton" "Crichton."—Seeing and Hearing, by G. W. H. Russell.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper  
Founded 1906 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the content of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Foreign Subscription Prices to Every Country by the Western Union  
One Year, \$12.00; Six Months, \$7.50; Three Months, \$4.50; One Month, \$1.50. Single copies 5 cents.

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## "How Long?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
THERE has always appeared to be of great importance in human enterprises, because for generations the human mind has been making concessions to its own attempted division of eternity into seconds. Whenever limiting measurements of any kind are made, there seems to be a scramble lest there not be enough of the thing limited to go round. So it is with land, with money, so also with time. Materiality is always in secret fear lest its time be shortened. The man who looks to the material therefore worries over age and death, and even while regarding these errors as inevitable, seeks to postpone them as long as is humanly possible.

Human efforts along this line of postponement have not been marked by success. Having regard to Scriptural statistics, it is found that centuries of so-called progress in material sciences have lessened rather than increased longevity. One generation after another, men have followed in the footsteps of Asa, King of Judah, of whom it is written that "in his disease he sought not to the Lord but to the physicians," with the result that "Asa slept with his fathers, and died in the one and fortieth year of his reign."

The trouble with Asa, as with other men of his time and of the centuries since, was that he became persuaded that life was material instead of spiritual, and therefore to be prolonged by material means. His concept of life was then measured by years instead of by eternity. Such a belief needs to be corrected by a realization of the truth, found throughout the Bible and therefore insisted upon in Christian Science, that time has nothing whatever to do with the life of the real man. And a man's attainment of real life is shown to be dependent only on his own work. The man who overcomes materiality at every step, and strives unceasingly to see spiritual perfection in others and to manifest it in himself, is the right heir of life uninterrupted and eternal. Eventually it will be learned that the only life man has is derived from God, who is Infinite Life; and so a man really lives only when he is reflecting Mind, or God, by doing the good that Mind knows.

It follows that there is no need to fear evil from the passage of time spent in right activity. The man who wishes to free himself from material limitations, therefore, does not consider the number of his years as important to himself, since he neither glories in nor depreciates youth, does not sigh for a return to the past, and does not fear the future. He is beginning to realize the significance of Mrs. Eddy's words, on page 394 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded."

Beyond the anxious desire to prolong material existence for its own sake lies, however, another phase of belief now seemingly prevalent: impatience over the apparent slowness of human progress. While gross materiality seeks self-perpetuation, crying "How long?" in a spirit of fear, an improved understanding earnestly desires rapid advancement to a more spiritual state, and yet often estimates with some discouragement the length of time necessary for mankind to reach perfection.

While it is entertaining to wonder what the world will be like three hundred years from now, or three thousand, or "as far as mind can reach," it is vastly more profitable to learn that thousands of years have nothing whatever to do with progress. As Peter wrote long ago: "Beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." The human mind is quick to grasp the latter half of this statement as an excuse for procrastination. It must be understood, however, that as a thousand years may be as a day to divine Mind, so a thousand years of progress according to slow human standards may be achieved in a single day under the guidance of divine Mind.

To those who anxiously seek to measure the time necessary for universal victory over error, there can be no better answer than that made by Christ Jesus to the Pharisees: "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." Now a kingdom within oneself—that is, a state of consciousness—clearly is not dependent upon the outer world. It may, therefore, be reached at any time by individual purification of thought. This throws light upon Paul's phrase, "In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye." Paul has put the case very clearly in this same first epistle to the Corinthians: "When this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory."

Necessarily, the putting on of immortality is a spiritual process, synonymous with the changing of thought from a material to a spiritual basis, and having nothing whatever to do with material death. As Paul said of the same experience in his second letter to the Corinthians: "For we that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened: not for that we would be unclothed, but clothed upon, that mortality might be swallowed up of life."

It is obvious that individual effort along the line of spiritual achievement need not wait upon any false

concept as to times and seasons. As Mrs. Eddy writes, "Now, cried the apostle, is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation," meaning, not that now men must prepare for a future-world salvation, or safety, but that now is the time in which to experience that salvation in spirit and in life." (Science and Health, p. 49.)

To those constantly engaged in the effort to experience salvation, time indeed becomes of little importance. They neither seek it nor fear it. To them there is no sense of hurry and no sense of delay, so that they are in truth beginning to experience the significance of the Revelator's perception "that there should be time no longer."

music heard afar in Newman's lyric moods, stinging and clamorous in Carlyle, in Walter Pater but as the soft fall of water in a marble fountain while exquisite odors from the Roman twilight and late bees are numerous, a little of all, perhaps, in Stevenson. We, too, we little fellows of to-day, could write as they wrote, consciously, rhythmically, if we only dared, if we only dared. We ask for the opportunity, the encouragement. Alas! that also means a more liberal choice of truer subjects, and a more extensive employment of the essay form. Milton could hardly have been Miltonic on a lesser theme than the Fall of the Angels, and Walter Pater wrote of the Mona Lisa, not Lizzie

steamer is stated to be so tremendous, that he may order it to stop, to move, to go forward, starboard, or what you will; and the captain dare only disobey him "at his peril."

It was agreed that a party of us should land for half-an-hour, and take real Spanish chocolate on Spanish ground. We followed Lieutenant Bundy, but humbly in the provider's boat.

It was low tide, and the boat could not get up to the dry shore. Hence it was necessary to take advantage of the offers of sundry gallegos, who rushed barelegged into the water to land on their shoulders. The approved method seems to be to sit upon one shoulder only, holding on by the por-

## He Lived on a Farm

And then! "Who hath smelt wood-smoke at twilight?"—having come down the little stream, through the dark expanse of northern wilds, with his canoe, as one of the parti-colored autumn leaves floating with him; with camera, his duffle bag and kit and little silk tent. That evening he camps—he and his boy or girl, perhaps—under a group of golden poplars that make a sanctuary, a hymn, and a benediction.

The chipmunk flashes across the boulder, the chickadee calls with his three exquisite notes, the great woodpecker hammers, the loon laughs from

of such incidents, and he liked to recount them. I was seldom in his company without hearing from him a comic story or a sportive comment. . . . Stories of that kind Longfellow told with hearty relish. I recall his narration to me of the first interview that he had with Mrs. Craigie, when he called at her house, with the purpose of hiring a lodging in it. The prim, formal, dignified old lady showed him room after room.

"This is a pleasant room," he would say to her.

"Yes," she would answer. "This is a pleasant room—but you cannot have it."

After that colloquy had been several times repeated the poet ventured to inquire:

"But madam, why can I not have this room?"

"Well, sir, no students are allowed in this house."

"But I am not a student," Mrs. Craigie; I am only a professor."

"Ah, that is different; you can have either of the rooms that you like."

"And so," he added, "I became a lodger in this house, which, afterward became mine."—Old Friends, William Winter.

## Leetle Lac Grenier

Leetle Lac Grenier, she's all alone,  
Right on de mountain top,  
But cloud sweepin' by, will an' tam to stop  
No matter how quickly he want to go.

Leetle Lac Grenier, she's all alone,  
Up on de mountain high,  
But she never feel lonesome, 'cos for w'y?  
So soon as de winter was gone away  
De bird come an' sing to her ev'ry day.

Leetle Lac Grenier, she's all alone,  
Back on de mountain dere,  
But de pine tree an' spruce stan' ev'rywhere  
Along by de shore, an' mak' her warm  
For dey kip off de win' an' de winter storm.

Leetle Lac Grenier, she's all alone,  
No broder, no sister near,  
But de swallow will fly, an' de beag moose deer  
An' caribou too, will go long way  
To drink de sweet water of Lac Grenier.

Leetle Lac Grenier, I see you now,  
Onder de roof of spring,  
Ma canoe's afloat, an' de robin sing,  
De lily's beginnin' her summer dress,  
An' trout's wakin' up from hees long long res'.

Leetle Lac Grenier, O! let me go,  
Don't spik no more,  
For your voice is strong lak de rapid's roar.  
An' you know youse! I'm too far away.  
For visit you now—Leetle Lac Grenier!  
—William Henry Drummond.

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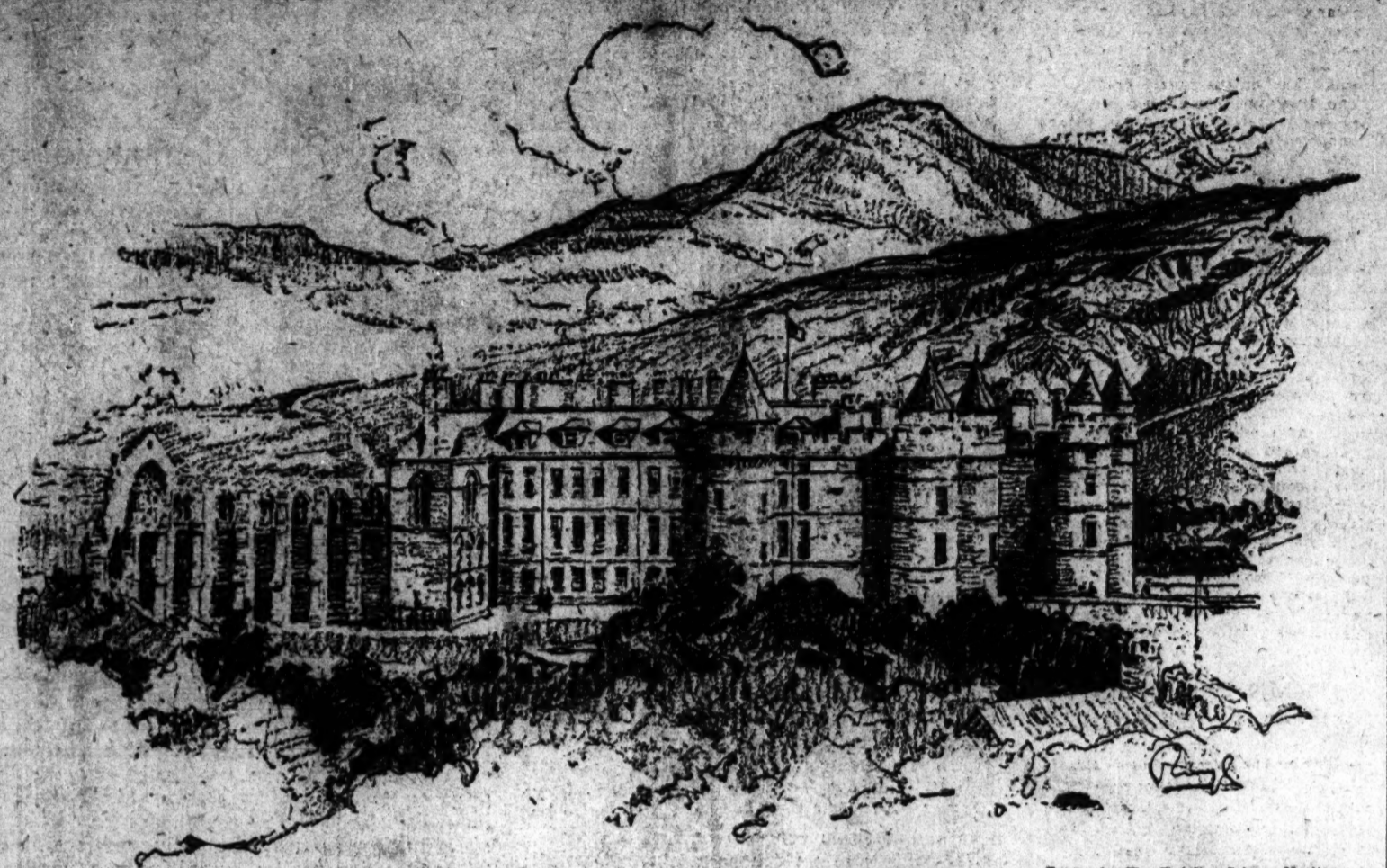
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Holyrood Palace and Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh

## Since Good King David Reared Thy Walls

Holyrood  
A lingering beauty still is thine,  
Though age on age has o'er thee rolled.  
Since good King David reared thy walls.

With turrets proud and tracery bold,  
And still the Norman's pointed arch  
Its interlacing blends sublime  
With Gothic columns' clustered strength.

Where foliage starts and roses climb,  
High o'er thy head rude Arthur's Seat  
And Salisbury Crags in ledges rise,  
Where looms the hurrying winds to shriek.

Wild choros to the wintry skies—  
—Lydia Huntley Sigourney.

## A Priceless Heritage

"What have you done with your language?" It is a solemn question for all of us, for you who speak as well as for us who write. Our language is a priceless heritage. It has been the ladder of life up which we climbed; with it we have bridged the suffering flood that forever rolls between man and man; through its aid have come to us the treasures of the past, the world's store of experience; by means of it our poets have wrought their measures, our philosophers their dreams. Bit by bit, precious mosaic after precious mosaic, the great body of English literature has been built up, in verse and prose, the crown of that division of language we call our own. Consciously finding itself three centuries ago, our English prose blossomed at once into the solemn splendor of the King James Bible and then into the long-drawn, ornate magnificence of Sir Thomas Browne, never again till our day to lose consciousness of its power, to forget its high and holy task, the task of maintaining our language at full tide and ministering to style and beauty. There were fluxes in the fashions, naturally; little of Browne's music being found in the almost conversational fluency (but not laxness) of Addison, even as the suave Mr. Addison himself has vanished into the tempestuous torrents of Carlyle. But there always was an Addison, a Carlyle, a Newman, a Walter Pater, whose work loomed large in popular regard, whose influence was mighty in shaping a taste for prose style. Who now, we may ask, looking around us in America, looms large in popular regard as a writer of ample vision, simply and beautifully clothed in speech, and whose influence is mighty in shaping a taste for prose style? It is not enough to have the worthies of the past upon our shelves. Each age must have its own inspiration. Again we hear the solemn question, "What have you done with your language?" Only Ireland may answer, "We have our George Moore, and we had our Synge not long ago—but we stoned his plays."

We have stifled our language, we have debased it, we have been afraid of it. But some day it will reassert itself, for it is stronger than we. How wonderful has been our prose—grave and chastely rich when Hooker wrote it, striding triumphant over the pages of Gibbon on tireless feet, ringing like a trumpet from Emerson's white house in Concord, modulated like soft organ-

music heard afar in Newman's lyric moods, stinging and clamorous in Carlyle, in Walter Pater but as the soft fall of water in a marble fountain while exquisite odors from the Roman twilight and late bees are numerous, a little of all, perhaps, in Stevenson. We, too, we little fellows of to-day, could write as they wrote, consciously, rhythmically, if we only dared, if we only dared. We ask for the opportunity, the encouragement. Alas! that also means a more liberal choice of truer subjects, and a more extensive employment of the essay form. Milton could hardly have been Miltonic on a lesser theme than the Fall of the Angels, and Walter Pater wrote of the Mona Lisa, not Lizzie

## A Visit to Vigo

Whether it is that the sight of land is always welcome to mariners, after the perils and annoyances of a voyage of three days, or whether the place is in itself extraordinarily beautiful, need not be argued; but I have seldom seen anything more charming than the amphitheatrical of noble hills into which the ship now came—all the features of the landscape being lighted up with a wonderful clearness of air, which rarely adorns a view in our country. The sun had not yet set, but over the town and lofty rocky castle of Vigo a dreamy glow of a moon was faintly visible, which blazed out brighter and brighter as the superior luminary retired behind the purple mountains of the headland to rest. Before the general background of waving heights which encompassed the bay, rose a second semicircle of undulating hills, as cheerful and green as the mountains behind them were grey and solemn. Farms and gardens, towers, white villages and churches, and buildings that no doubt were hermitages once, upon the sharp peaks of the hills, shone brightly in the sun. The sight was delightfully cheerful, animated, and pleasing.

Presently the Captain roared out the magic words, "Stop her!" and the obedient vessel came to a standstill, at some three hundred yards from the little town, with its white houses clambering up a rock, defended by the superior mountain whereon the castle stands. Numbers of people, arrayed in various brilliant colors of red, were standing on the sand close by the tumbling, shining, purple waves; and there we beheld, for the first time, the Royal red and yellow standard of Spain floating on its own ground, under the guardianship of a light blue sentinel, whose musket glittered in the sun. Numerous boats were seen, incessantly, to put off from the little shore.

And now our attention was withdrawn from the land to a sight of great splendor on board. This was Lieutenant Bundy, the guardian of her Majesty's mails, who issued from his cabin in his long swallow-tailed coat with anchor buttons; his sabre clattering between his legs; a magnificent shirt-collar of several inches in height, rising round his good-humored, ruddy face; and above it a cocked hat, that shone so. I thought it was made of polished tin (it may have been of black worsted, and ornamented with a shining gold cord. A little squat boat, rowed by three ragged gallegos, came bounding up to the ship. Into this Mr. Bundy and her Majesty's Royal Mail embarked with much majesty; and in the twinkling of an eye, the Royal standard of England, about the size of a pocket-handkerchief—and at the bow of the boat, the man-of-war's pennant, being a strip of bunting considerably under the value of a farthing—streamed out.

"They know that flag, sir," said the good-natured old tar, quite solemnly, in the evening afterwards: "they respect it, sir." The authority of her Majesty's lieutenant on board the

ship's whippers; and though some of our party were of the tallest and fastest men whereof our race is composed, and their living sedans exceedingly meagre and small, yet all were landed without accident upon the juicy sand, and forthwith surrounded by a host of mendicants, screaming, "I say, sir! penny sir! I say, English!"

"In all voices," . . . When it is said that these beggars were as ragged as those of Ireland, and still more voluble, the Irish traveller will be able to form an opinion of their capabilities. Through this crowd we passed up some steep rocky steps, through a little low gate, where, in a little guard-house and barrack, a few dirty little sentinels were keeping a dirty little guard; and by low-roofed whitewashed houses, with balconies, and women in them, the very same head-clothes, and yellow and eyes, at once sly and solemn, which Murillo painted,—by a neat church into which we took a peep, and, finally, into the Plaza del Constitucion, or "grand place" of the town, which may be about as big as that of the square, Pump Court, Temple.

We were taken to an inn, of which I forget the name, and were shown from one chamber and storey to another, till we arrived at that apartment where the real Spanish chocolate was finally to be served out. All these rooms were as clean as scrubbing and whitewash could make them; with simple French panes (with Spanish titles) on the walls; a few rickety half-finished articles of furniture; and, finally, an air of extremely respectable poverty. A jolly, black-eyed, yellow-shawled Dulcinea conducted us through the apartment, and provided us with the desired refreshment—"Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo," by Thackeray.

## The Summons

From Monandoc  
Up!—If thou knowest who calls  
To twilight parks of beech and pine,  
High o'er the river intervals,  
Above the ploughman's highest line,  
Over the owner's farthest walls!  
Up! where the airy catkins  
O'erlook the surging landscape's swell!  
Let not unto the stones the Day  
Her lily and rose, her sea and land display.  
Read the celestial sign!  
Lo! the south answers to the north;  
Bookworm, break this sloth urbane;  
A greater spirit bids thee forth  
Thab the gray dreams which thee detain.  
Mark how the climbing Oreads  
Beckon thee to their arcades;  
Take the bounty of thy birth,  
Taste the lordship of the earth.  
—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

## Wandering Gems

I have observed that butterflies—very broad-winged and magnificent butterflies—frequently come on board of the salt-ship, where I am at work. What have these bright strangers to do on Long Wharf, where there are no flowers nor any green thing—nothing but brick storehouses, stone pillars, black ships, and the bustle of toll-men, who neither look up to the blue sky, nor take note of these wandering gems of the air?—Hawthorne.

a lake, "dark brown flows the river, golden is the sand."

You take your children into such partnership, on journeys of this sort, as circumstances will allow. You will not have the same sort of experience that you have alone or with a man or two; but you will be fulfilling some of your obligations as a father, and will be making school less necessary; and the less necessary you can make school, the better.

But of all recreation for children, if the word is applicable at all to newly created beings, the farm is the best, because the farm is the most real, and perhaps also the most practicable. The greatest good fortune that I can wish for any family is to have the kind of grandfather our family had.

He lived on a farm in the lovely country of Maryland near the Susquehanna River, which gleamed in the distance with its bright lure, as it flowed through the hills. Every year we escaped for a month—only a month—from the dusty and warm confinement of a New York suburb, and by a breathless progress on trains through fields of wheat and corn, butterfies and singing grasshoppers, through hot and ugly towns, across shining rivers, we arrived at Paradise—at the delectable land of cows, pigs, calves, chickens, horses, oxen, mules, negroes, brooks, spring-houses, apple orchards—all in a setting of woods and meadows, filled with the odors of mint and the notes of the meadow lark. It was an enchanted land. To arrive was to fulfill every extravagant desire. To leave was to enter the Valley of the Shadow of commonplace routine.

To awake in the morning and, instead of the strident cries of the "Micks," as we called them, the drone of the hand-organ and the jingle and rattle of the horse-car, to hear the farm sounds, the far-away calls to horses, the long complaint of calves, the mixed staccato of chickens, ducks, and turkeys, the songs of birds, the mourning dove—to awake in the morning was a daily re-creation.

Breakfast in the old low-ceilinged dining-room, prayers in the cool sitting-room, with the old man reading, "Lord Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations"; and then the long, delicious day among all the farm activities, until the scented velvet-blue night was framed in our bedroom windows. If you haven't a grandfather with a farm, can you possibly adopt one who will let you interfere with all his employments, who will be as happy to see you each year as you are to see him and his house? No, you cannot. A grandfather like this cannot be manufactured out of nothing. He must always be a gift out of the millions of years of earth's experience, an incomparable gift to children—"Shackled Youth," Edward Yeomans.

## Longfellow Incidents

Hero-worshippers sometimes act as well as speak in an eccentric manner. Looking from a front window of his dwelling, one day, Longfellow saw persons approaching across his lawn bearing a piano. The instrument was preceded by a lady who presently greeted him, saying that she had set one of his poems to music, and had now come to sing it to him; which she forthwith proceeded to do. He much enjoyed the humorous absurdity

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JULY 18, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Toward Settlement in Egypt

THE arrival in London of the Egyptian delegation, headed by the Premier, Adly Yeghen Pasha, and the inauguration of discussions with Lord Curzon on the question of Egyptian self-government must be regarded as a very definite step toward settlement in Egypt. The very fact that Adly Pasha has so far triumphed over all difficulties placed in his way by the most determined efforts of Zaghlul Pasha and the Nationalist Party is in itself full of promise. The situation still presents many uncertainties, and Zaghlul Pasha's appeal to the Egyptian mob is still a serious factor to be reckoned with, but the presence of Adly Pasha in London is a practical demonstration of the fact that the moderate element in Egypt is in control, and that statesmanship can still win the day against politics.

Really, that is the Egyptian situation in a nutshell. When Lord Milner, some eighteen months ago, was in Cairo seeking the solution of the Egyptian question, not the least remarkable part of his very remarkable work was the way in which he caused statesmanship to triumph over politics, and ultimately succeeded in securing the aid of the Egyptians themselves, even those who were at first bitterly opposed to him and full of suspicion as to the purpose of his mission. For weeks before Lord Milner's arrival, the Nationalist agitators had been spreading the report that the mission was nothing more than a great punitive inquiry, and urging that it should be met with a boycott at every turn. Within a few days of his reaching Cairo, Lord Milner had not only succeeded in dissipating this impression completely, but in creating an atmosphere wholly friendly to his purpose.

In this great work he had the help of two remarkable men, Adly Yeghen Pasha and Saad Zaghlul Pasha. No doubt Lord Milner formed a just estimate of them both from the first. Adly was the man to draw treaties, Zaghlul was the man to move multitudes. Working together they would, it may be ventured, long since have carried the day for Egyptian self-government and a great national settlement. For a time they did work together. When Zaghlul was in London, last summer, at the head of the Egyptian delegation, discussing with the British Government the question of an Egyptian settlement, along the liberal lines outlined by Lord Milner in his report, he bade fair to secure for himself a peculiarly honored place in the history of his country. The settlement finally drafted, as the result of these deliberations, was an able effort of statesmanship, and there can be no question that had Zaghlul Pasha returned with the delegation to Egypt, last autumn, and advocated the acceptance of the proposals, with that persuasive eloquence of which he is so capable, they would have been accepted throughout the Nile Valley with acclamation.

It was just here, however, that Zaghlul first displayed that weakness which has since been his undoing. Anxious for his own personal popularity, he remained behind in London, clearly intending to be guided as to his future actions by the reception accorded to the Milner proposals in Egypt. The fact that the proposed settlement, although generally well received, was not received with enthusiasm, caused Zaghlul to vacillate. Later, as an opening for the achievement of a still greater personal popularity no doubt appeared to present itself through such a course, he showed himself steadily more and more disposed to throw in his lot with the Nationalists. He returned to Egypt, took a high hand, placed himself at the head of the extremists, and insisted on a policy of no negotiations with the British Government save on such terms as that government clearly could not concede.

From the first he was opposed, quietly but quite relentlessly, by the Premier, Adly Yeghen, his former colleague. No one knew better than did the Egyptian Premier the immense influence of Zaghlul with the Egyptian people, and no one knew better than he the Egyptian people's capacity for hero-worship. It was a situation which put a tremendous test on his statesmanship, but he rose to the occasion. Months ago, Adly Pasha would in all probability have been justified in dealing drastically with Zaghlul, but he recognized that to do so would be simply to make a martyr of him and thus to add enormously to his power and prestige. He waited patiently, therefore, until he could feel sure that he had a strong body of public opinion behind him. The excesses of the Nationalists were steadily alienating moderate men throughout the country, and when Zaghlul insisted that he should, once again, head the Egyptian delegation to London, Adly did not hesitate to make it perfectly clear that he intended to occupy that position himself, and to select from his Cabinet those who should accompany him.

It was quite in vain that Zaghlul renewed and redoubled his attacks. Adly Pasha simply waited until it was plain that a stand would be effective, and then took it quite fearlessly. First of all, he forbade the attendance of any government official at a function to be given in Zaghlul's honor. When nine government officials disobeyed this order, he promptly dismissed them. When, as a consequence of this act, a strike was threatened, he declared his intention of dismissing anyone who absented himself from duty. Finally, in the matter of riots fomented by Zaghlul's adherents, he succeeded in showing conclusively that, as a consequence of these riots, martial law would have to be maintained, but that the Nationalists themselves were alone responsible for this imposition. When he finally sailed for England, as he said he would, at the head of the Egyptian delegation, he left behind him a country seriously disturbed, no doubt, but, none the less, rapidly coming to itself. Time, there can be little doubt, is all on the side of Adly Pasha and the moderate element in Egypt, and the best possible results may reasonably be looked for from the discussions at present proceeding in London.

### Welcoming the Harding Proposals

RESPONSES from the countries invited by President Harding to participate in the Washington conference on reduction of armaments give encouragement to the feeling that the time is indeed ripe for such a consideration. The proposal has been welcomed everywhere, and the willingness to cooperate in the great project is a justification of President Harding's action in moving to bring the principal powers into a joint discussion. Even the countries which may be said to feel stronger incentives than some of the others for maintaining a state of preparedness have nevertheless met the conference proposal fairly, exhibiting at least a readiness to see what can be done in the matter.

As was perhaps to have been expected, Japan's answer is somewhat more guarded in terms than the others. But even Japan intimates no doubt as to the desirability of considering the possibility of a naval holiday or some other arrangement for cutting down the enormous burden of competitive preparation for war. In proportion as Japan may be said to have more at stake in the Pacific than some of the other parties to this meeting, it is perhaps only natural that Japan should move with considerable deliberation in engaging herself to make Far Eastern problems the subject of a joint discussion by the powers. On the other hand, Japan can scarcely fail to see that the armament question is hardly to be dealt with effectively if the questions now existing in the Pacific are allowed to continue their status as questions. For this reason, it is to be presumed that Japan will find no insuperable obstacles in the way of her ultimate full participation in the discussions.

In view of the note of hesitation in Japan's response, the comment of Japanese newspapers on the situation takes on peculiar interest. In general, they praise the initiative of President Harding in undertaking to form a conference on the limitation of armaments, and agree that the present is an opportune time for studying methods of lightening the war burden of the world. There is a note of misgiving, however, in the accompanying reference to the delay in renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. There is a tendency to see in this delay an indication that Britain is deferring noticeably to American opinion, and is thus allowing the Chinese to be brought in as a diplomatic force to be reckoned with. The newspapers that stress these points are disturbed by the possibility that they may indicate an impending isolation for Japan, and express the conviction that the country is facing the greatest crisis since the war with Russia. So far as Japan may be said to have any grievances with other countries, there is some disposition to put these forward as a reason why the country should consider carefully before joining in a conference regarding Far Eastern problems. For example, there is some mention of discrimination against Japanese in the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, whilst American proposals for the fortifying of their Pacific outposts, such as Guam, and the development of naval bases in Hawaii and the Philippines, are referred to pointedly.

References such as these, however, are not surprising in the first reaction of public opinion to this proposition. Undoubtedly, the principal weight should be given to the comparative unanimity with which all sections of the Japanese press tend to concede the reasonableness of armament limitation and the timeliness of some present discussion of it.

### The Seniority Rule

THERE are wholesome indications that the seniority rule concerning the chairmanship of committees in the United States Congress may not always be the hard and fast thing it has been in the past. It seems possible that it may be swept away altogether, although there will, no doubt, be a determined effort to retain this feature of organization, even if it should now and then be suspended.

One need not be a legislator to appreciate the fact that, when the chairman of an especially important committee is to be chosen, a member keenly interested in having the best man selected may properly object to an arbitrary rule requiring the succession of the person longest on the committee, regardless of his fitness. The abolition of the seniority rule in Congress has been urged occasionally, within the last few years, as a means of improving the legislative machinery, and the question has now come up quite pointedly in the case of the powerful Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, a chairman of which must be named to succeed James W. Good (R.), former Representative from Iowa, resigned. It appears that objection to the seniority rule taking its course in the case of this chairmanship is at least one of the important reasons why the vacancy has not already been filled. Without undertaking to estimate the qualifications of the ranking member of the committee, whose selection to be its head is said to be extremely doubtful, a wise discrimination in this instance is to be strongly commended. Considered both positively and negatively, at the present time, the business of making appropriations is, in the view of taxpayers and of all those who wish to see the public funds used for the nation's greatest advancement, of primary importance. It is, moreover, highly desirable to have this choice made soon, and made aright, in order that the committee may promptly begin activities in close cooperation with the Director of the Budget and the Comptroller-General. For the Appropriations Committee, together with these officials, should be working out the more economical and efficient fiscal policy at which the Administration aims and which the country expects to be inaugurated.

While the rule in question has been followed rigidly in the national legislature, it has been departed from at least twice in the case of this particular committee, when experienced members of the House, who were not of the committee, have been placed at its head. Joseph G. Cannon and James A. Tawney are cited as men thus distinguished. The influence of the ninety-one new Republicans in the House for democratization is sig-

nificantly shown by the part they are taking in this situation. One of the courses proposed, in case the seniority rule is not to be followed, is that the members of the Appropriations Committee be permitted to choose their new chairman, instead of his being appointed by the Speaker. Another is to have him elected by the House. This latter plan is favored by the new and independently inclined Republicans, who are evidently becoming more and more dissatisfied with what they regard as the "red tape" methods of the House.

As to the merits of the seniority rule, its application makes reasonably certain the choice of experienced members as committee chairmen, but it has undoubtedly brought about scores of mediocre appointments, and, if retained, should be suspended oftener than in past years.

### A Question of Communications

FOR some time past, a subject of debate throughout the British Commonwealth has been the question of better communication by land and sea, by cable and by wireless and, latterly, by air. In the days before the war, the question of the All-Red Route found many advocates, and in the matter of bridging the Atlantic plans were well advanced, as far back as 1911, for a great harbor on Blackshod Bay, on the coast of Galway, and for the establishment of a new route to Canada which would shorten the journey between London and Halifax by from ten to twelve hours. Then there was the question of "The Wireless Chain," concerned with the establishment of wireless communication connecting all the countries of the British Commonwealth. This was first discussed some eleven years ago, and the committee appointed to inquire into the whole question finally reported in favor of such a chain last year.

Now the war interrupted the discussion of these and many other plans, but the war only served to emphasize their importance, whilst affording practical proof of the value of several of the projects advocated. In these circumstances, it is not surprising to find the question of communications within the Commonwealth finding a prominent place in the deliberations of the present imperial conference in London. At a recent discussion of the subject at the conference, all the dominion premiers are reported to have urged the importance of increasing facilities for communication "by quickening steamship passages, by cheapening and speeding up the telegraphic service, by organizing the wireless chain, and by perfecting and increasing the range of wireless telephony." To this end a strong committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Winston Churchill, and energetic action may reasonably be looked for in the near future.

The chief immediate concern of the imperial conference in this matter would appear to be the question of expediting telegraphic communication of all kinds, and when any review is made of the history of the movement, it is found that this question has always occupied a foremost place. Thus, in the course of a speech on the question in London, in 1917, at a luncheon given by the Empire Press Union to the delegates of the Imperial War Conference, Lord Burnham insisted that what the press needed was a better news service for the various outlying parts of the Commonwealth, and expressed the hope that Canada and all the other dominions would help in the establishment of an All-Red Route of cable communications by land and sea. This view found ample indorsement on that occasion, from such men as Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Massey, but so far very little has been done toward realizing the project. Now, however, it looks as if something might be done at last. The question is, of course, one which affects a much larger interest than that represented by the press. Rapidity of communication must always be a matter of first importance in national and international development, and the larger the scope of its availability the more considerable its influence as a factor in progress. It is not to be forgotten, either, that the real value of news is not in its nationality, but in its integrity.

### Picture-Making

THE useful distinction that has been made between artists and painters, between those who produce works of art, in varying degrees of rare accomplishment, and those who make pictures, in varying degrees of humdrum achievement, helps the judgment of the student, as well as the connoisseur. It is particularly useful at the exhibition now being held in the Art Gallery of the Guildhall of the City of London.

This novel collection is called "An Exhibition of Works by Living British Painters" but in art circles it is known as the "Rejected Show." It had its origin in the complaints of many painters, or picture producers, that they had been rejected by the hanging committee of the Royal Academy, and that consequently they had no opportunity of showing, and possibly selling, the works upon which they had been laboring during the year. Thereupon the director of the Guildhall Art Gallery, with the permission of the Corporation of London, offered to give asylum to these rejected canvases for a month or so. The word "rejected" does not appear in the catalogue, as, judging from the courteous letters that have been published, the Corporation of the City of London, which is a venerable body, was anxious not to offend, or to slight the Royal Academy, which also is a venerable body. Nevertheless, the majority of the pictures now shown at the Guildhall were rejected, and the public regards this exhibition as one more in the longish list of Salons des Refusés.

The president of the Royal Academy, in his letter, states that the Royal Academy in no way regards the Guildhall exhibition "in the nature of criticism of any section of the academic body, but rather welcomes it as an excellent opportunity for the public display of the works of those painters of established reputation who are not this year represented in the exhibition of the Royal Academy."

Civility is prevalent, but the fact remains that the rejected are "sore" with the hanging committee of the Academy for refusing their works, and they argue that it may happen again next year, and the next, and so on.

Those who are more concerned with the future of art than with the present position of the producers of pictures hope it may happen again, not because they desire to bar the rejected painters from earning a living, far from it, but because the action of the Royal Academy in hanging fewer pictures has produced the best exhibition that Burlington House has shown for years. The level is not higher, but the walls are no longer plastered with pictures, and those that passed the test of the hanging committee are presented in a way that the observer realizes is a great improvement on former years. Indeed, the Royal Academy has shown itself to be a progressive body; it has gone with the times; it has tried to separate the work of the artists from the work of the painters. It has been cruel only to be kind. But the hanging committee is not infallible. Even its ardent supporters must admit that some of the works at the Royal Academy should, in justice, hang at the Guildhall, and some of the works at the Guildhall might just as well be in the Academy. Yet a beginning has been made in forming a distinction between works of art and picture-making, and it is to be hoped that the Academy will continue to pursue the counsel of perfection toward which it has inclined in the present exhibition.

There are 172 works in the rejected exhibition, and it is no exaggeration to say that not more than a dozen of them have any right to be called works of art. The large majority represent mere picture making—interesting, entertaining, worth looking at—but produced for exhibition, and lacking any of the attributes that are associated with the magical, but abused, word art. These rejections are hard upon painters who have learned to regard the annual shows at Burlington House as the great market for their wares, but, as picture-producing has become a business, the unsuccessful producers must bow before what are known as the laws of markets, and supply and demand.

Maybe this action of the Royal Academy, if that body has the courage to continue on the lines indicated this year, may gradually work a change in the business of picture production, which every one is agreed is in a chaotic and unhappy condition. There is an enormous supply and very little demand. The fat years have gone. The lean years have come. Exhibitions have been swamped by the mere picture makers, and if at last it be found that this kind of work does not pay, the thousands of young men and young women who embark upon this career lured by the few prizes, very few, will turn their attention to other branches of the arts and handicrafts. There is always room for the artist, but not for the mediocre painter.

### Editorial Notes

LUIS DRAGO, who is very much in the public eye just now, provided in his day a scathing commentary upon what may be called cause and effect in international policies. He it was who was early impressed with the fact that the attempt of Napoleon III to foist Maximilian upon Mexico was based largely upon the purchase of Mexican bonds by France. These were repudiated by Mexico. The upshot of his representations to Mr. Hay was that armed force should not be used in South America for the recovery of contract debts claimed from the government of one country by that of another. It may want another Mr. Drago and another Mr. Hay to arouse the world to a clear definition of the motives behind the policy of France in her compromise with the Kemalists in the Near East and her opposition, with Italy, to the unity of Hellas which the Treaty of Sévres assured.

EVEN if Henry Ford does not secure that lease of the government's nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, in the Tennessee River, it is worth something for the government to know that he is willing to lease it. As Secretary Hoover remarks, some business courage is needed when a man agrees to pay millions for the control of such a project, while spending other large sums for developing the works. A good deal of doubt has been expressed in some quarters as to whether the government expenditures upon this Muscle Shoals project have been justified, but there will be a considerably greater disposition to justify them now that a practical business man sees enough in the project to make him wish to pay a round sum for the privilege of controlling it.

WHETHER because of a mere summer slacking of interest, or because of more enduring reasons, is hard to say, but the patronage of motion picture theaters in the United States is falling off. The disconcerting thing about it is that the recession comes while many new motion picture theaters are in process of construction. But perhaps a fickle public is merely getting ready to turn to a new interest. Perhaps it may even be preparing to divert itself more generally, once more, with the spoken drama. In any event, new stock companies are making a venture, here and there, and in a mild way they are winning success. Their experience is reassuring. It seems to forecast a better balance between what is seen and what is heard of theatrical presentation.

WHEN the Home Rule Act is in full operation the number of Irish representatives at Westminster will be considerably reduced. One hopes, for a reason quite trivial, that Sir Maurice Dockrell, who now sits for the Rathmines division of Dublin, will still be taking part in the Westminster debates. He has a way of enlivening them which Westminster relishes. The other day he was pleading that officers of the Indian Medical Service transferred from Mesopotamia to India should be posted for three or four months in the hill country, "to give them a chance of getting their sea-legs again." The bull was appreciated.

IN THIS age it is not surprising that Elizabethan expressions are dug up to meet the conditions of the day. It is quite usual to find the word royster, or roystering used in the London daily press, or more often roysters. And now Dr. Bridges gives his sanction to "goistering," which has the same meaning and comes from "goyster" or "voyster," to frolic, hallo, and laugh, to act tumultuously, and even, going back to its Dutch derivation, "to be furious." It is very convenient to have terms made to hand when old national traits are revived.